FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO OFFICIALS MEET WITH HABIB CHATTI IN SYRIA

NC110635 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] PLO Political Department Chief Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] and PLO Executive Committee official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar met in Damascus yesterday with Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic conference.

Following the 3-hour meeting, Abu Mayzar stated that they discussed the PLO's request for the convening of an emergency meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers to discuss developments inside the occupied homeland, particularly the Israeli violations against the Islamic holy places in Palestine.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN BEIRUT

NC110638 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar yesterday received the Soviet ambassador to Lebanon, Comrade Aleksandr Soldatov. It has been learned that Ambassador Soldatov handed the brother commander in chief a message from the Soviet leaders. They also discussed the current situation in the Arab and international arenas.

PALESTINIANS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR SHOOTINGS, EXPLOSIONS

Jerusalem Shooting

NC101942 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1845 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Statement by the military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command--read by announcer]

[Text] At noon today one of our revolutionaries from an internal group laid an ambush for an enemy patrol near Herod's Gate in the occupied city of Jerusalem.

Around 1430 as a three-man Zionist foot patrol was passing in the area, our revolutionary suddenly fired at it with his weapon, killing and wounding the patrol members. Shortly thereafter, while the casualties were being taken away by ambulances, large numbers of police and civil guardsmen hurriedly surrounded and searched the area. They then launched a campaign of haphazard detentions, during which scores of the sons of the holy city were detained for interrogation. Meanwhile, our revolutionary returned safely to base.

Petah Tiqva Explosions

NC101723 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] At dawn today our revolutionaries of the B Group, operating in the occupied homeland, planted a number of explosive charges in fixed targets inside the Petah Tiqva settlement, which lies east of Tel Aviv. The first charge exploded at 0605 in a building on (Goshkin) Street used for investigations, causing damage to the building as well as a number of enemy casualties.

While the Zionist forces were combing the area for other explosive charges, a second charge exploded at the Sirking crossroad at 0750 when the area was crowded, injuring a number of people.

The approaches to the settlement were closed and enemy personnel manning barricades detained a number of Palestinians and searched vehicles for the perpetrators. Our revolutionaries returned safely to base.

JOINT ARAB LEAGUE-OAU MEETING OPENS IN TUNIS

LD090807 Tunis L'ACTION in French 3 Jun 80 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Mr Klibi: Mideast Peace Will Not Be Total Unless It Enables Palestinians To Have an Independent State"]

[Text] The Arab League-OAU joint meeting opened Saturday afternoon in Tunis, presided over by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo. In his opening address Mr Klibi stressed that the cooperation established between the Arab and African communities is based on deep and ancient ties which have enabled both sides to jointly tackle crucial steps in the field of political solidarity.

The Arab League secretary general pointed out in this connection that the Arab-African states broke off diplomatic relations with Britain in protest against Britain's cooperation with the racist Rhodesian regime.

For their part, the African governments broke off relations with Israel because of the Zionist state's expansionist policy and at the same time as a sign of solidarity with their Arab brothers and of attachment to international morality. Mr Klibi stressed that this state of affairs reflects one of the aspects of cooperation and assured that he personally is very hopeful of seeing this cooperation and becoming specific in other fields, as envisaged in the conclusions of the first Arab-African summit in 1977 in Cairo.

Mr Chedli Klibi also welcomed the stance adopted by the African countries on the causes of freedom and justice both on the African Continent and in other parts of the world, stressing that this stance constitutes a cause of pride for all African peoples struggling for their freedom and dignity.

The Arab League secretary general also stressed the need to join efforts to demonstrate to all the world's people of good will the true realities of the Palestinian cause, which Zionist propaganda has so distorted that some states, affected by this propaganda, are challenging the Arabs' right and defending the expansionist policy which Israel is still pursuing so as to achieve its dream of a "grand Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates."

"In this way the state of Israel has often expanded by annexing Arab territory and now refused to evacuate the Arab territories which it has occupied by force," Mr Klibi said, adding that "we must draw the attention of all our friends throughout the world, especially the African peoples, to the establishment of Zionist colonies in the occupied territories which Israel persists in carrying out, flaunting the successive resolutions adopted by the United Nations which was, however, responsible for the existence of the state of Israel."

The Arab League secretary general emphasized the need to draw attention to Israel's involvement in Lebanon, pointing out that Israel is aiming to undermine that model of society and to prove that the coexistence of several religions cannot last long in the Arab region and thus to justify the existence of a racist state such as the Zionist state, which believes only in the bonds of blood and religion.

"The entire world, thank God, is beginning to comprehend this issue with great understanding and concern--for instance the nonaligned countries, the socialist countries and the West European countries which can play a special role to bring peace to this area," he said.

Mr Klibi pleaded for joint efforts to put an end to the Mideast conflict, stressing that peace will not be total unless it is just and enables the Palestinian people to have an independent homeland and state.

The Arab League secretary general stressed that Arab-African cooperation is in nowway governed by immediate interests; so much so that the Arab and African communities are cooperating for peace and freedom and also to build a joint future which will guarantee the Arab and African peoples prosperity, invulnerability and dignity.

Mr Klibi expressed the hope that Mr Edem Kodjo will visit the Arab countries to meet with the Arab heads of state, who attach great importance to Arab-African cooperation, and to become acquainted with the realities of the Arab world.

Last, Mr Klibi expressed the hope that this meeting will achieve results which will help strengthen the cooperation between the Arab and African communities and between the Arab League and the OAU.

Next Edem Kodjo delivered a speech in which he stressed the efforts made by Chedli Klibi since his election as leader of the Arab League and observed that this meeting is taking place thanks to his efforts and that it represents one of the aspects of the intensive activities carried out by Chedli Klibi.

FARUQ QADDUMI DENIES CONTACTS WITH EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

NC080813 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Head of the PLO Political Department, Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], has emphatically denied former Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil's allegation on the existence of contacts between the Egyptian Government and the PLO.

In an interview with the AFP correspondent in Amman, he affirmed that Mustafa Khalil's statements were unfounded and part of a campaign of lies and defamation organized by the Egyptian regime, the Zionist entity and the United States against the Palestinian revolution.

PALESTINIAN COMMANDER MEETS WITH FRENCH UN OFFICERS

NC110746 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Brother Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil], member of the Fatah Central Committee and the director of OMA central Operations room of the joint forces, yesterday met with the commander of the French UNIFIL contingent. The meeting was attended by the military attache at the French Embassy in Beirut, French command officers, and a number of Palestinian revolution officials. The conferees discussed relations between the UN forces and the joint forces in southern Lebanon and ways to improve them to facilitate the work of the UN forces.

YAR

YAR-PDRY OFFICIAL TALKS BEGIN IN SAN'A' 10 JUNE

JN101302 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The first session of the fraternal talks between the two parts of the homeland was held at 1100 today in the Presidential Palace in San'a'. The northern side was headed by brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic land commander in chief of the armed forces, while the southern side was led by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister.

The SABA' news agency has learned that several committees were formed at this session to discuss political, economic, cultural, information and other issues, in order to bring about integration between the two parts of the homeland in various fields on the road to restoring Yemeni unity.

Second Meeting

JN101038 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, met at the General Command headquarters this afternoon with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister in the southern part of the homeland. The meeting lasted 3 and a half hours.

YAR President's Speech

JN101435 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text of recorded speech delivered by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at the 10 June opening of the first round of official YAR-PDRY talks in San'a']

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. May God's prayers and peace be upon the noble prophet. Dear Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, dear brother members of the delegation from the southern part of the homeland, I would like to warmly welcome you in the capital of the revolution and republic, the capital of the revolution of unity--San'a'.

I have the pleasure of welcoming you at this historical meeting on the path of Yemeni unity, which the masses of our Yemeni people in the two parts of the homeland aspire for and desire. Indeed, it was for this unity that these masses struggled against the imamate and colonialism. Sacrifices were made in both parts of Yemen.

Today we meet here to discuss both the path for again achieving unity and the issues of concern to both parts of the homeland, as well as the issues of our Arab and Islamic nation and international issues of common concern.

We strongly denounce the Zionist enemy's aggressions against southern Lebanon and the Palestinian territories. Indeed, from this very place and on behalf of the Yemeni masses, we call on the Arab leaders to cast aside peripheral differences and rally the ranks in order to confront this treacherous enemy, which aims to undermine the Arab nation's entity. Thus, the brother Arab leaders have to achieve solidarity, cast aside peripheral differences and unite the ranks in order to confront that enemy which aims to undermine the Arab entity and sovereignty.

Brother Chairman, brother members of the delegation accompanying the brother chairman, again achieving Yemeni unity represents the aspirations of all the Yemeni masses. Indeed, the masses of our people and all the world pin their hopes on such a historical meeting as this one, which is being held to discuss the path to again achieve Yemeni unity and to coordinate on all the economical, cultural and political issues. Indeed, we hope that this historical meeting will achieve success on the path of achieving unity.

Brother Chairman, brother members of the delegation accompanying the chairman, and all the brothers attending this meeting, I would like to welcome you all again. Thank you.

PDRY Chairman's Speech

JN101524 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1219 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text of speech by PDRY Supreme People's Council Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani at the opening session of the YAR-PDRY talks in San'a' on 10 June 1980--recorded]

[Text] Dear President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Dear brothers. Today I am overwhelmed with pleasure and joy to be sharing with you the moments of this immortal meeting in San'a', this valiant city which is engraved in the depths of our hearts and which is dear to us, not only because it is the capital of the unity state, but because it is also the heroic city where national battles were waged between the Yemeni people and their enemies. This city's name was associated with a long chain of our people's militant actions and stands. It also witnessed the birth of the first republic in the Arabian Peninsula. Heroic events and great sacrifices scored by the early strugglers against the imamate took place in San'a'. These events and sacrifices were also made by those heroes who ignited the 26 September 1962 revolution and who continued their national and social struggle to defend the revolution and the republic. Among them is our dear brother and faithful son of the 26 September revolution, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. [applause]

Dear brothers: Yesterday we saw how much the masses aspire for the day when division ends up and the wound heals. We saw the masses' enthusiasm for unity and heard well their cheers. We were deeply impressed. In fact, one cannot describe our feelings toward unity in view of that warm fraternal reception accorded to us. Our citizens in the capital San'a', went out shouting loudly for unity, expressing both their loyalty to the aims and principles of the glorious 26 September and 14 October revolutions and their readiness to support any step along the path of reuniting our homeland. The masses that came out yesterday shouting for unity are the masses of the Yemeni unity and Yemeni revolution. Some of them are the masses that came out in Aden to receive our brothers from San'a' when dear Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani visited us. They shouted "yes" for unity and "no" for separation and division; "yes" for national sovereignty; "yes" for security, stability and peace in Yemen and in all the region. We chose the path of our people when we determined to achieve the homeland's unity.

Dear Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, brother sons of the one homeland: With the same sincere fraternal feelings characterizing our previous meetings, we meet today for the second time in San'a', the historical capital of our glorious homeland, in order to discuss the practical steps necessary to achieve our Yemeni unity. This matter clearly affirms that we are carrying on along the path we have chosen by our own will to achieve the legitimate aims and aspirations of our people.

It is the path of the Yemeni revolution, the path of people, the path of democratic unity of our Yemeni people and our national soil. It has been clear to us right from the beginning that if we do not follow this path [words indistinct] to insure a bright future for our happy Yemen. We had no other path to follow except this path that was paved by the masses with the blood of tens of thousands of their sons, who sacrificed their lives for the Yemeni revolution. They affirmed how much sacrifice the Yemenis are capable of offering in defense of their legitimate right to national liberation, social development, unity and defense of the homeland's sovereignty.

Brother President: We met in San'a' in the first week of October last year. That meeting was an extension of the previous meetings held between the officials in the two parts of Yemen. After the San'a' meeting, several other meetings were held between officials in Aden and San'a'. The last of these was the meeting in Aden with Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and the members of his delegation along the path of unity.

Our meeting in the valiant city of San'a' today is of special significance because it is being held at such a level inside our homeland and under fraternal atmosphere that enables us to pursue the course we have drawn up. Undoubtedly, any (?meeting) enjoying all the factors of stability, mutual confidence and mutual concern for the vital interests of our people is bound to be successful.

We, Brother President, are hoping to overcome all the difficulties facing the attainment of unity. We have indeed tried to overcome them. We were all pleased that some of the Yemeni unity committees have completed their tasks. In order to acquaint our people with the facts since the 1972 Cairo unity agreement, we must place before them the results of the work accomplished by the committees along the path of reunification. We are hoping to create unity relations that will help the unity committees to establish the practical base for unity. In doing so we are helped by our people's ambition and creative power to build this base through their daily economic, cultural, commercial and other activities.

The course is open. We have before us the bilateral agreements concluded between establishments, firms and individuals. These will contribute toward building the homeland. Unity cannot be achieved without the participation of the masses in the various fields and sectors.

We are completely ready to help the various Yemeni establishments to work jointly in building one homeland. We will back them and open the doors to them. Our country may be lacking in resources, but it is rich in manpower and natural resources which are still untapped. Furthermore, and as proven on many occasions in the past, these people are rich in their principles. They are stubborn fighters in defense of dignity and national sovereignty.

Anybody who thinks that he can easily overpower our poor backward country, undermine its sovereignty or threaten its movement, is mistaken. Anybody who thinks that [words indistinct] of 26 September and 14 October revolutions is mistaken. What the Yemeni revolution has achieved is great indeed, despite our meager resources, potentials and energies which have been depleted by hostile wars and plots.

A great deal has already been achieved, but we feel that great tasks are still awaiting us before we achieve happiness for every citizen in every town and village in our country. It behooves us to exert great efforts. There are some quarters which do not want us to enjoy stability and to devote ourselves to the big tasks of conquering backwardness and reunifying the homeland.

Other developments show that unless we consolidate our efforts, cooperate and pool our resources in the service of our people, our enemies and the enemies of the Yemeni people's unity will continue to obstruct every step we take toward reunifying our homeland.

Dear Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, dear brothers: We are, indeed, facing a historic national task. We are announcing before this generation and the coming generations the end of the anomalous situation. We are also announcing the adequate means to reunify the Yemeni homeland. For our people to live divided in one homeland is indeed anomalous. (?The decisions we have adopted) are for the purpose of tackling this situation positively in order to reunify our divided homeland.

Our forefathers were united in our one homeland. The Yemenis in all parts of the homeland faced the imperialist invasions and local feudalists and reactionaries together. They know no barriers or boundaries. Their heroic confrontation of developments symbolized their national unity, pride and desire to reunify their divided homeland. When the glorious 26 September and 14 October revolutions occurred, Yemeni nationalists and all the Yemeni people affirmed their desire [words indistinct] and their firm belief in the unity of the land and the people. Today the activities we are carrying out in both sides to reunify our homeland clearly express our loyalty to the principles and objectives of the Yemeni revolution and our devotion of our people's revolutionary cause.

Dear Brother, we in the southern part of the homeland consider our people's achievements there as the fruit of all Yemenis. At the same time, we are appreciative of the achievements in the northern part of the homeland, achievements which show the great work being done to build a happy life and the strong edifice of Yemeni unity.

We are now called upon to exert additional efforts in the interest of our people to devote all our human and material resources to build our homeland and achieve prosperity and happiness for our people.

Dear Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, in directing our national struggle toward unity, we are in fact expressing our Yemeni people's resolve to return to the logic of history, which is that the Yemeni people and land must be united. Our people must not continue to be divided and backward. We are determined to achieve our people's dream of unity.

Dear Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, while meeting here in San'a' we look to the future with the confidence and optimism necessary to achieve unity. We are determined to defend the Yemeni revolution and achieve Yemeni unity, our greatest dream. I have said more than once before that I and my colleagues are serious in cooperating with you in achieving our people's aspirations. Our generation must assume this big role in achieving the unity of our homeland. This is our generation's objective. Our generation is honored to undertake and achieve this great noble task.

Allow me once again to greet you and all colleagues. Peace be upon you.

AS-SADAT INAUGURATES SUEZ CANAL CHANNEL 10 JUNE

NC101301 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Ismailia, 10 June--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today inaugurated the new channel of the Suez Canal at Deversoir. The president made a naval tour--lasting 1 hour--marking the opening of the channel. President as-Sadat arrived in Deversoir at 1030 today accompanied by Eng 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, doyen of engineers and chairman of the Popular Development Committee of the National Democratic Party.

The president was welcomed by Suez Canal Authority Chairman Eng Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur and Ismailia Governor 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Amarah. The president was briefed on the new channel by Eng 'Adil 'Izzat, head of the Suez Canal Authority engineering department.

In his directives to Eng Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur, the president asked him to send sketches and maps of the canal development plans to the governors of the canal's three governorates so that they would take the canal development plans into consideration while drawing up plans for their governorates. President as-Sadat later toured the new channel aboard a lunach.

At the end of his tour, President as-Sadat made a brief statement. He noted that the work which was carried out was splendid and said: Really, I am proud of this work and this achievement. This is the result of peace in Egypt. He added that this project recieved little public attention and shows that action is stronger than words.

Scores of workers in the area gathered to welcome President as-Sadat, cheering him and waving Egyptian flags. Launches and ships in the canal blew their whistles to greet the president. Several other launches carrying citizens escorted the president's launch in a great demonstration.

The Deversoir channel is one of five channels on the Suez Canal--Port Said, Al-Ballah, At-Timsah, Deversoir and Kibrit. The Deversoir channel is about 6.5 km long, 450 meters wide and about 25 meters deep. Its total cost amounted to 47.5 million pounds. At the end of the ceremony, the president left Ismailia.

Arrival in Alexandria

NC101405 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1402 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Alexandria, 10 June--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat arrived in Alexandria from Suez today after concluding his visit to the canal area. The plane carrying President as-Sadat landed at An-Nuzhah Airport at 1530 this afternoon. He was welcomed at the airport by Alexandria Governor Dr Na'im Abu Talib, Assistant Interior Minister and Security Director Maj Gen Fawwaz Ma'az, Alexandria University Dean Dr 'Ali Rida al-Hunaydi, Chairman of the local council Dr Faruq Jaranah and Chairman of the Parliamentary Minority Group Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah. He was also welcomed by the commander of the military northern zone and the political, executive and popular leaders in the governate.

GHALI EXPRESSES CONCERN ABOUT CIVIL WAR IN CHAD

NC091532 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1502 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 9 June--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today met with the Chadian ambassador in Cairo Homsala Ouangmotching. They discussed developments in Chad and the efforts that are being exerted within the OAU framework to achieve national reconciliation among the various Chadian parties.

Dr Butrus Ghali expressed Egypt's concern over the continuation of the civil war in Chad and its effect on stability throughout the African continent. He stressed that Egypt would continue its efforts within the African framework to secure stability and peace for the fraternal Chadian people and to safeguard Chadian territorial integrity.

CAIRO RADIO ANALYZES BEGIN STATEMENTS ON SETTLEMENTS

NC102045 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Commentary by Ihsan Bakr, AL-AHRAM's expert on Israeli affairs]

[Text] Less than 24 hours after U.S. Secretary of State Muskie's appeal to Egypt and Israel to resume the autonomy negotiations as soon as possible--and just a few hours after a U.S. official condemned the policy of settlements and said that the negotiations would not succeed if either of the two sides persisted in taking one-sided steps harmful to the overall situation in the occupied territories in the West Bank and Gaza--Menahem Begin came out with new statements at noon today. Begin's new statements repeat his old, intransigent positions, indicating above all that the Israeli prime minister's mentality is still governed by the old fables about the greater state of Israel.

With his new--yet old--statements, Begin meant to address the U.S. administration in the final months before the election to say that he intends to make no concessions in order to resume the negotiations.

When Egypt goes to Washington, it will proceed on a firm principle: No negotiations with preconditions, and no negotiations under the shadow of Israel's insistence on building settlements and jumping over the Camp David decisions.

AGREEMENTS ON LOAN, GRANTS SIGNED WITH JAPAN

NC081536 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Egypt today signed with Japan three new agreements. The first agreement is on a loan of 4.9 million Japanese yen which will be used toward financing the projected Shubra al-Khaymah powerplant. The second agreement covers a nonrefundable grant of 2 million Japanese yen. It will be used in financing the establishment of a pediatric hospital to be affiliated with Cairo University. The third agreement is also a nonrefundable grant totaling 500 million yen to be used in the establishment of a fishing research center and in the development of the fish resources of the high dam lake.

The agreements were signed for Egypt by Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs, and for the Japanese Government by the Japanese ambassador in Cairo.

OPPOSITIONIST CRITICIZES AS-SADAT ISRAEL, ECONOMY POLICIES

LD101443 London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 9-15 Jun 80 pp 8-11

[Interview given to Jamal Ahmad by Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party, in London--date not given]

[Excerpts] London--AD-DUSTUR: Is it true that 99 percent of the cards in the process of peace with Israel are held by the United States? What is your opinion in the light of the present developments?

Muhyi ad-Din: To answer this question we can refer to several points: The president [As-Sadat] rejected any role by the Soviet Union and put all the cards in the game in the hands of the United States. He then began to refer to this matter as a fact. On the other hand, he went to Israel without any card to use as a means of pressure. He thus lost Arab support as well as Soviet support. The campaign to win the people over to his side also failed.

Meanwhile, President as-Sadat did not understand the psychological state of the other side. Since the Israeli side suffers from a persecution complex, it is difficult for it to feel secure. On the contrary, foments danger from the situation in the Arab area in order to justify its feeling of security and then begins to deal with this danger. For this reason, I believe that autonomy for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza sector in the manner President as-Sadat is advocating will not be achieved. Basically, I even doubt that peace can be achieved between Egypt and Israel because President as-Sadat cannot now resist submission to Israeli pressure. If he resists, the natural response would be Israel's refusal to withdraw from the remainder of Sinai. What is even worse, Israel can re-occupy Sinai whenever it wants.

As far as present developments are concerned, I am not optimistic, because the basis of the peace process was not sound from the beginning. So how can good results be expected?

AD-DUSTUR: Is it true that the Soviet Union was prepared to support Egypt militarily in 1973?

Muhyi ad-Din: Yes, it is true. I have mentioned this before. The Soviet Union had concentrated seven corps in Poland and asked to be able to dispatch them to Egypt when necessary. That was in response to the airlift the United States had established between it and Israel. However, Egypt refused to make use of this force even when the possibility of Israeli penetration west of the canal was apparent. Even after the Soviet military experts were expelled, the Soviet leadership continued to provide Egypt with arms, supplies and spare parts as it had done throughout the war period. The Soviet leadership stopped giving Egypt spare parts only after President as-Sadat had intensified the campaign against the Soviet Union in a direct manner and without any apparent reason.

AD-DUSTUR: What is your opinion of the use of Egyptian territories as a launching base in the operation to secure the release of the American hostages in Iran?

Muhyi ad-Din: This subject has caused a great deal of concern among popular and political circles in Egype. As far as the Egyptian people are concerned, they have come to see their country being used not only as an American military base but also as a base for launching American forces against the state in the area. In addition to the Gina base, it has been reported that the American planes took off for Iran from an airbase near Cairo. The Egyptian people are dismayed by such reports, because their country has been turned into an American base operating against the area's states after it had been a bastion for national liberation against foreign interests. On the political level, all the political parties and groups have objected to the American forces being allowed to use the Egyptian bases. All opposition parties and groups have also expressed reservations about the presence of American forces in Egypt.

On the governmental level, the statements issued and the information given were somewhat contradictory. The operation was shrouded in secrecy--so much so, that the then prime minister, Dr Mustafa Khalil, and Defense Minister Gen Hasan Kamal 'Ali (who is currently the foreign minister) did not know about it. Both of them issued statements denying Egypt's participation in the operation. Later on, President as-Sadat announced that he had personally given instructions to provide all facilities for the American planes. This proves that there were no contacts within the regime.

AD-DUSTUR: Now, after the normalization of relations with Israel, is prosperity any nearer? How far are the Egyptian people from achieving prosperity?

Muhyi ad-Din: The circumstances the Egyptian people are experiencing at present are totally removed from the promised prosperity. The economic crisis is worsening and inflation has almost reached 50 percent. There are many reasons for this.

The regime presented peace with Israel as a means to reduce military expenditure and to utilize the resources in the economy. The actual situation, however, proves that peace with Israel has not been achieved. There is an arms race between the Arab states and Israel because there is no comprehensive peace among the various parties concerned with the Middle East problem. As Israel continues to reinforce its arms supplies, Egypt must consequently reinforce its armed forces. Moreover, the Egyptian Armed Forces are assuming other responsibilities in defense of American and Western interests in Somalia, Zaire and Oman. Egypt offered to send forces to Morocco to fight in the desert, but King Hassan II turned it down. All this has led to a 10 percent increase in the Egyptian arms budget--in real terms, if we discount the rate of inflation. Can this be regarded as a method to achieve prosperity?

When President as-Sadat deprived Egypt of Arab financial support he expected the United States to compensate this loss. But the United States provides aid in the form of arms or certain commodities which American companies wish to sell abroad.

As for the condition of the Egyptian working class, some sections which are working in the Arab states or in certain fields in the private sector are doing well economically, but the greater part of the working class and the middle class is suffering a great deal from the crisis.

BRIEFS

ENVOYS TO COLOMBIA, SPAIN--Cairo, 5 June--The Foreign Ministry has received approval of the nomination of Isma'il Mahmud 'Abd al-Muiti and Abu Bakr Husayn 'Abd al-Ghaffar as ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Colombia and Spain respectively. [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1416 GMT 5 Jun 80 NC]

AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL--Cairo, 7 June--The Portuguese Government has approved the nomination of Ahmad Mahir as Egypt's ambassador in Lisbon. Ambassador Ahmad Mahir was the director of the foreign minister's office and had held the post of minister plenipotentiary in several Egyptian embassies abroad, including Paris and Zurich. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1535 GMT 7 Jun 80 NC]

AMBASSADOR TO GABON--Cairo, June 6, (MENA)--The Egyptian Foreign Ministry has received Gabonese Government approval of the designation of Mustafa Ahmad Hanafi as Egypt's ambassador-designate to Gabon. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1335 GMT 6 Jun 80 NC]

OMANI-U.S. AGREEMENT ON MILITARY FACILITIES DENOUNCED

JN102036 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2015 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 June--Iraq has denounced the Omani-U.S. agreement on giving U.S. aircraft and vessels the right to use Omani airfields and ports on the Arab Gulf. The Foreign Ministry issued a statement tonight in which it expressed its surprise at and regret at the official U.S. statements in this regard, statements which conflict with both what was stressed by the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs during his recent visit to Iraq and his denial of his government's intention to grant any facilities of this sort.

The U.S. State Department announced on 5 June that the United States had signed an agreement with Oman under which U.S. aircraft and vessels are given the right to use the Omani airfields and ports. The statement pointed out that Iraq, out of its belief in the principles of President Saddam Husayn's national declaration, announces its denunciation of this action and its concern over both the Arab national security as well as Iraq's security as a result of the repercussions and dangers entailed by such irresponsible acts.

FIRST DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

JN101416 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1350 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 June--Revolution Command Council member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan met here today with Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Alexandrovich Barkovskiy. The two officials discussed bilateral relation and means for strengthening them in the industrial, economic and technical sectors.

FIRST DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR

JN101405 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1349 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 June--Iraq has decided to include Pakistan in its special resolution on oil price differentials for the second half of last year. This was declared by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, when he met with the Pakistani ambassador in Baghdad, Salim al-Zaman, today.

Ramadan said that the resolution has been adopted because Pakistan is a friendly developing country and has oil purchase contracts with Iraq. The Pakistani ambassaodr expressed his government's appreciation for Iraq's humane stand in supporting developing and nonaligned countries.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH MALAYSIA CONCLUDE 10 JUNE

JN101951 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The minutes of the second round of meetings of the joint Iraqi-Malaysian committee for commercial, economic and technical cooperation were signed at the Trade Ministry this evening. The minutes were signed for Iraq by Under Secretary for Economic Relations Affairs Mahdi Muhsin 'Awdah, and for Malaysia by Deputy Foreign Minister Moktar Hashim.

After signing the minutes, Mahdi Muhsin 'Awdah affirmed that Iraq is working to develop its economic relations with the developing and friendly states in light of President Saddam Husayn's directives. He expressed his pleasure at the results of the second round meetings of the joint Iraqi-Malaysian committee for commercial, economic and technical cooperation.

The minutes provide for expanding the size of trade exchange and promoting the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, as well as for finding the effective ways and means to develop their cooperation relations in various fields.

A number of Trade Ministry officials and the members of the delegation accompanying the Malaysian deputy foreign minister attended the signing of the minutes. It is to be noted that the meetings of the second round of the joint Iraqi-Malaysian committee began in Baghdad on Saturday in the form of subcommittees for commercial, economic and technical cooperation.

Malaysian Delegation Departs

JN1111120 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1111 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 11 June--Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Moktar Hashim left Baghdad for Jidda today after leading his country's delegation to the meetings of the Iraqi-Malaysian joint committee for trade and economic cooperation.

EGYPT SUSPENDED AT BAGHDAD NONALIGNED INFORMATION MEETING

FL092102 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2036 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The fourth meeting of the nonaligned countries' intergovernmental committee for coordination of information matters has ended in Baghdad with the decision to suspend Egypt's participation in that committee. It was emphasized at the meeting--which opened on 6 June--that there is no room in the movement for an Egypt ruled by President Anwar as-Sadat, whose capitulatory policy contradicts the vital interests of the Arab world.

There was objection to Egypt's membership in the nonaligned movement at the Sixth Summit Conference in Havana when the policy set forth at Camp David by the United States, Israel and Egypt was examined and condemned. It was decided at the Sixth Summit that Egypt's presence in the nonaligned movement will be analyzed at a meeting of the organization scheduled to be held in 1981 in New Delhi, capital of India.

The representatives of 20 nonaligned movement countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America who met in Baghdad also decided to strengthen cooperation in the field of information, a topic they examined over the 3 days of the meeting. They agreed to activate the radio and television services of the nonaligned countries' news agencies pool. They also criticized the imperialist news and propaganda media describing them as hostile to the interests of developing nations.

The nonaligned countries' information meeting authorized Morocco, Malta, Gabon and Sri Lanka as members of the coordination committee and elected an Iraqi representative chairman of the committee until its next meeting.

Delegates from the United Nations, UNESCO, Arab League and other international organizations attended the meeting in the Iraqi capital.

IRANIAN KURDISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT

NC101128 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0730 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text of statement by the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan]

[Text] To all supporters of human rights in the world: Dear friends: The peremptory regime of Iran has once again started a destructive war against the Kurds. The army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is using its modern, destructive weapons; namely, Phantom jets, tanks and artillery, against the cities of Sanandaj, Saqqez and Baneh.

The ruling regime in Iran intends to continue its destructive war against the democratic movement and against the fortresses of noble Iranians. Up to now, thousands of women, men and children have been killed and undefended houses and shelters have been completely destroyed in Sanandaj, Saqqez and Baneh. In addition, Kordestan is under an economic blockade imposed by Khomeyni's racist regime: The dispatch of foodstuff, fuel and medicine to Kurdish cities and villages has been prohibited.

We want you to raise your voice in opposition to Tehran's regime in order to stimulate the conscience of public opinion against the Iranian Army which, following orders from the president, is carrying out a war of annihilation against the Kurdish people. This regime is busy with a filthy war against the Kurdish people--a people whose only sin is their action of defending democracy in Iran and asking for their just rights.

Do not hesitate to extend moral and material support to the Kurdish people. Support the Kurdish people. Do not allow the uprising of a people--a people who are defending their freedom--to be turned to ashes and blood before the eyes of the world.

With sincere greetings.

[Signed] Abdol-Rahman Qasemlu, general-secretary of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan

SYRIA REPORTEDLY ARRESTS 15 IRAQI STUDENTS

JN111117 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 11 June--Last week, Syrian authorities arrested several Iraqi students who are studying in Syrian universities.

Announcing this today, an official Foreign Ministry source said that the Iraqi Foreign Ministry summoned the Syrian charge d'affaires in Baghdad and informed him that information received from the Syrian capital confirms the arrest of the Iraqi students, whose number has reached 15. The source added that the Foreign Ministry expressed surprise at the arrest of the students and asked the Syrian charge d'affaires to exert efforts with the Syrian Government to obtain the students' release as soon as possible.

The source added that the director of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry's Arab Department summoned the Syrian ambassador on Sunday and informed him of the Iraqi Government's surprise at the recurrent harassment and arrests of Iraqi students studying in Syria. The Syrian ambassador was also told that the Iraqi Foreign Ministry sees no justification for these acts except as a provocation.

The Foreign Ministry Arab Department director asked the Syrian ambassador to exert efforts to secure the quick release of the detainees and put an end to such provocations and harassments.

BRIEFS

CUBAN RADIO-TV AGREEMENT--The Iraqi Radio and Television General Corporation signed a cooperation agreement today with the Cuban Radio and Television Institute. The agreement, which aims at strengthening bilateral cooperation in the fields of exchange of programs and technical expertise, was signed by the director general of the corporation and the Cuban ambassador in Baghdad. [Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Jun 80 JN]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO POLAND--Warsaw, 9 June--Iraq's accredited ambassador to Poland, Muhammad Ghanim al-'Annaz, today presented his credentials to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State. Chairman Jablonski asked the ambassador to convey his sincere wishes to President Saddam Husayn. [Text] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1935 GMT 9 Jun 80 JN]

MAJOR HADDAD MEETS WITH UNIFIL OFFICERS 9 JUNE

NC110653 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] A meeting was held the day before yesterday between Major Haddad and the UN Emergency Forces near Bint Jubayl. During the meeting the conferees stressed the need to establish better cooperation and communication between the UNIFIL contingents and commands, on the one hand, and the UNIFIL general command in An-Naqurah on the other.

Major Haddad complained to an American officer who headed the UN officers at the meeting that most of the UNIFIL reports are untrue and tendentious. The commander of Free Lebanon cited many examples of this.

The UN officers called on Major Haddad to help them get back some articles which they claimed had been stolen from UNIFIL posts.

HADDAD REPORTEDLY DEMANDS WALDHEIM WITHDRAW IRISH UNITS

TA102051 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2030 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Metulla, 10 Jun--The commander of the southern Lebanese forces [title as received], Major Haddad, sent a message to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim on Tuesday. In his message, Haddad demands the withdrawal of the Irish UNIFIL units from southern Lebanon and their return to their own country.

In his message, Haddad notes that since the Irish troops have been stationed in the central enclave in southern Lebanon the situation deteriorated to serious dimensions never witnessed before in the area. The Irish units cannot check the movements of terrorists infiltrating into their areas. Therefore, the militias are forced to take over control and fight the terrorists. Haddad added that it was ironic that Irish army soldiers were stationed in southern Lebanon at a time when blood was endlessly shed in their own country.

It has also been reported that many terrorists have recently infiltrated into the Hasbayya area where they move around freely. Therefore, Major Haddad decided to reinforce his troops in that area. A militia military base was commissioned on Tuesday near the village of Balat north of Marj 'Uyun.

HADDAD BANS ARMY OFFICERS' ENTRY INTO IBIL AS-SAQY

NC110757 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Informed sources say that Commander of Free Lebanon Major Haddad has issued an order prohibiting the so-called Lebanese army officers from entering Ibil as-Saqy.

BUTRUS RETURNS TO BEIRUT FROM DAMASCUS 10 JUNE

NC102107 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus returned home a short while ago from Damascus. During his visit, Minister Butrus was accompanied by our colleague 'Isam 'Abd Allah, who has just arrived in the studio and who fills us in on the details:

['Abd Allah--live] Immediately upon his arrival in Beirut, Minister Butrus headed for the presidential palace, where he briefed His Excellency President Sarkis on the outcome of his talks with the top-ranking Syrian officials.

Interviews on Damascus Talks

NC102108 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jun 80

['Isam 'Abd Allah 10 June interview with Lebanese Foreign Minister Butrus and Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam in Damascus--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency Minister Butrus, there is no doubt that the negotiations you held today with the high-ranking Syrian officials dealt with the situation in Lebanon in one way or the other. What was the nature of these negotiations?

[Answer] My visit to Damascus and my meetings with our brothers the high-ranking officials were held within the framework of consultations and coordination concerning anything that is related to the issue of accord and its practical implementation. I conveyed an oral message from His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. The message dealt with President Sarkis' ideas on the issues on the agenda. I also heard President Hafiz al-Asad's ideas on the same issues. President al-Asad has entrusted me with conveying a message from him to President Ilyas Sarkis. At this stage, I can state that both presidents' ideas on the issues on the agenda are very close.

[Question] Your Excellency, regarding the national accord--particularly your recent consultations--have you discussed this subject and the possible help from sister Syria in this respect?

[Answer] I have said and I repeat that sister Syria can play a prominent role in facilitating all that is connected with accord among the Lebanese and in restoring normality to Lebanon. This is my opinion. As for the government's [words indistinct] and the government. This does not fall within my jurisdiction and I have nothing to do with it.

[Indistinct question addressed to Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam]

[Khaddam] All the contacts we make are within the context of the work to achieve national accord, because achieving accord is a must in order to restore normality to Lebanon. I can say that what we can now discern are positive results. I confirm what dear Brother Fu'ad Butrus said, that our views on the terms of accord and the means of achieving it are close. We will continue our contacts until we achieve the accord, stability, security and peace that our brothers in Lebanon aspire to.

[Question] So there will be followups to the meetings you have already held?

[Khaddam] Naturally we will hold contacts either via personal meetings or via the telephone. As you know, the distance between Damascus and Beirut is very short.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SECRETARY CHATTI

JN101955 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus--At 1830 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization. The discussion during this meeting dealt with the affairs of the Islamic Conference Organization and foreign attempts to sow discord between Islamic states as well as the necessity that the Islamic movement should remain pure to foil attempts by foreign powers to exploit this movement.

President al-Asad and Habib Chatti condemned the oppressive methods used by the enemy in the occupied territory and the crimes committed against the Palestinian Arab people. They also affirmed the importance of the Palestinian Arab people's struggle inside the occupied territory and the necessity to support this struggle in defense of Arab territory and Islamic holy places.

The discussion also dealt with the special meeting which will be held by the Islamic foreign ministers in preparation for the UN General Assembly session which will debate the situation in the occupied territory, and also in preparation of the Islamic summit conference which will be held at the beginning of the 15th Hegira century.

Departure Statement

JN102148 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus--Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, left Damascus tonight following a 2-day visit to Syria, during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. In a predeparture press statement, Chatti said: I had the honor of meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad for almost 2 hours. We discussed Arab and Islamic issues, especially our only main issue--the question of Palestine and Jerusalem.

Chatti added: Our discussion dealt with all aspects of this question, especially the need to confront the challenges posed by the Israeli entity and the Zionist prime minister, who is known as the No. 1 terrorist of our time. We discussed the means to confront these challenges and the means to back our people's struggle in Palestine.

Chatti pointed out that the results of the topics discussed will appear to all in the next few days. He said: President Hafiz al-Asad was most appreciative and our viewpoints and ideas were harmonious.

Leaves for Amman

JN101126 Doha QNA in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus, 10 June--Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti left Damascus for Amman today.

During his short visit to Syria, Chatti held talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and with top Syrian officials on current Arab developments and on the resolutions issued by the Islamic foreign ministers conference recently held in Islamabad.

Chatti arrived here from Tehran yesterday as part of a tour of a number of Arab and Islamic countries.

LEBANESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS WITH KHADDAM

JN101125 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] In Damascus at 1115 today Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Lebanese Minister of Foreign and Expatriate Affairs Fu'ad Butrus.

Fu'ad Butrus arrived in Damascus at 1045 today on a visit to Syria, during which he will hold talks with the officials on the current situation in fraternal Lebanon.

Al-Asad Meeting

JN101947 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus--At 1630 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus in the presence of Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Minister Butrus conveyed to President al-Asad a message from Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis.

The discussion during this meeting dealt with the situation in Lebanon and the current efforts to put the principles of the national accord convenant in Lebanon into effect. President al-Asad affirmed Syria's support for every effort in this direction. The discussion also dealt with the situation in the region and its developments. President al-Asad asked Minister Butrus to convey his greetings to President Ilyas Sarkis.

GDR ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL DELEGATION ARRIVES 10 JUNE

JN102152 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus--GDR Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Guenther Kleiber arrived in Damascus this evening, leading an economic and technical delegation on a 4-day visit to Syria. He was received upon arrival by Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah and a number of ministers.

Kleiber stressed that Syria and the GDR are seeking a just peace in the Middle East based on the total withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights. In a statement following his arrival, he added that his talks with the Syrian officials aim at discussing economic cooperation and developing it.

He said: We shall exert efforts during our meetings with the Syrian officials in order to prepare for another meeting of the joint committee that exists between the two countries, thus proceeding from the cooperation whose foundations were laid down by President Hafiz al-Asad and Chairman Erich Honecker during the Al-Asad's visit to the GDR. Our cooperation proceeds from our joint duty and from our two parties' identical viewpoints on struggle against imperialism and Zionism, as well as against the schemes hatched by imperialism in the Middle East region.

ALGERIA

OPEC RAISES OIL PRICES, PROPOSES PRODUCTION CUTS

Price Hike

LD102231 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] At the OPEC conference a private meeting is planned to draft the final communique, and the conference will close late this evening or tomorrow morning with a plenary session.

In the meantime, according to sources close to the conference, the oil-exporting countries have reached a consensus to raise the reference price for crude to $(?32) per barrel with a ceiling of $37. The Saudi delegation has not yet given its decision on the price or production levels. On this last issue it seems also that the majority of member-countries want measures to be taken to prevent excess stockpiling in consumer countries. Moreover, the At-Ta'if decision on the alignment of the gas price with that of petrol was clarified and reaffirmed. Lastly, the next ordinary session of OPEC will be held in Indonesia. It will be preceded by two extraordinary preparatory sessions for the OPEC summit in Baghdad.

Production Levels

LD101304 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The 57th session of the OPEC conference continues today at ministerial level at the Aures Hotel to discuss the report presented by the economic committee concerning prices and production levels.

The economic committee proposes the limitation of oil production to 26-27 million barrels daily in order to balance the international oil market now marked by a huge oil surplus.

In connection with prices, it has been learned from OPEC circles that differences between prices on the free market have been considerably reduced. There are also signs that there is now a trend toward small differences in state oil prices.

OPEC TO ESTABLISH VIENNA-BASED NEWS AGENCY

NC092219 Paris AFP in English 2201 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Algiers, June 9, (AFP)--The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will have its own news agency in time for the November OPEC summit in Baghdad, oil ministers of the 13 OPEC member-countries decided here today. "OPEC NEWS AGENCY" will be based in Vienna, the headquarters of the organization, and will distribute 3,000 words a day at first, mainly on energy problems, said delegates to the first working session of the current OPEC conference here. Journalists for the central agency and its bureaus in the 13 OPEC countries are to be hired over the next two weeks.

Creation of the news agency, first decided upon at the June 1979 OPEC conference in Geneva, is aimed at "countering reports unfavorable to OPEC distributed by certain Western media organizations," one OPEC delegate said. Venezuela was among the most active partisans of this initiative. The conference also decided today to call a meeting of OPEC finance, oil and foreign ministers between mid-August and mid-September to adopt "the final version" of the group's long-term strategic report, Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akhbar Mo'infar said. Following an evening reception hosted by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, the 13 ministers were to continue their discussion of two key points: oil prices and production levels.

ENERGY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON PRODUCTION, PRICE POLICIES

LD110853 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jun 80 pp 1, 44

[Daniel Junqua interview, presumably in Algiers, with Algerian Energy Minister Belkacem Nabi: "The Industrialized Countries' Stocks Are Posing Serious Threats to Oil Price Stability"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] "The industrialized countries' oil stocks," Mr Nabi stressed, "are now so big that they represent a possible means of pressure. Some countries have kept their production at a high level in recent months without taking account of the fact that the market has been characterized by a relative drop in demand. They have, therefore, been going against the economic situation. They are posing serious threats to price protection since these stocks constitute a source of manipulation and speculation.

"Price discussions," the Algerian minister added, "are only meaningful if the countries which produce more than their financial needs demand a return to their former production level. The surplus, which is unhealthy, is nonetheless absorbed at present because some consumer countries are anticipating profitable and unavoidable price rises. In other words they are now buying more than they need. They are busy transferring oil from wells in OPEC countries to their national territory at prices which they still regard as attractive, at least better than they will be in future. In these conditions this surplus is determined by the situation. However, if there is to be an increase it is obvious that it will be based on structural factors, especially lack of medium- and long-term oil supplies to fully satisfy the demand which will be expressed."

[Question] Can this situation influence the question of renewed price unity? In this connection what do you think of the Riyadh proposals to raise the price of "Arabian light" reference barrel to $32 in exchange for which countries like Algeria would make an effort to stabilize or even reduce their prices?

[Answer] Officially we know of no such proposal. However, if it were to be confirmed it would be a positive development which would make it possible to establish one of the determining conditions for a return to price harmonization for the various OPEC crude oils. I say harmonization, in other words a fairly flexible system which will enable a joint approach by our whole organization to this important question. The question of differentials will continue to be discussed in Algiers and, as far as Algeria is concerned, we advocate a realistic and pragmatic solution to this problem which OPEC and its experts have been dragging out for several years. However, this can only be achieved on two conditions:

The first is that the price of "Arabian light," which serves as a reference, be raised to a level which corresponds to the price at which it is currently valued on the international market. Therefore, the price differentials for other crude oils could strictly reflect their difference in quality and geographical location with regard to the big consumer markets.

The second is that the OPEC countries' production level should constantly make it possible to prevent inadequate supplies and surpluses on the market, the combined and alternate action of which eventually has damaging effects on both consumer and producing countries.

In the present context this means that some OPEC countries should agree to reduce their production to remove the "large" surplus which exists on the market and which ultimately represents a danger not only for the OPEC countries but also for this market itself. Regulating production would be in the interest of all sides, except, of course, the big oil companies, because at present it is these companies which are modifying transactions for their interests alone. For instance, we are now talking of a surplus estimated at around 2 million barrels per day and yet clients are continuing to accept price increases. Similarly, Saudi Arabian crude oil is snapped up at $28 per barrel and valued at much higher prices.

I would like to point out that Algeria has reduced its production by around 15 percent. First, to help reduce the volume of the surplus on the market but also because that corresponds to the needs of its internal energy policy.

The Price of Alternative Sources

[Question] Failing an agreement on prices do you think that price indexing, on which Algeria has an original viewpoint, has some chance of making progress?

[Answer] The idea of indexing oil prices has made considerable progress. A few years ago it was still strongly opposed by the big consumer countries. Today not only is the OPEC countries' right to protect their purchasing power recognized but some countries are also increasingly accepting that the oil price should be increased regularly in real terms.

The OPEC strategic committee report to which you refer is putting forward some very interesting ideas in this sphere since it provides for the introduction of a minimum price which would be adjusted according to three parameters: inflation exported by the OECD countries; the dollar's fluctuation in relation to other currencies and finally the growth of the OECD countries' gross national product.

Aside from our reservations on the choice of some indexes for assessing the first two factors, our proposals relate essentially to the method and rate of increasing the oil price in real terms.

At its last meeting, the international energy agency adopted the principle of gradually aligning consumer prices of oil products with those of alternative sources. That is a sign of a positive development of thinking on oil prices. It is also the only basis for enabling these alternative sources to fill the gap between oil and the growth in world energy demands in a few years' time. However, to have real and stimulating effects such an adjustment should not be made only at the consumer price level but above all at the level of export prices.

OPEC, which has recognized the need for this principle, should adopt it at the level of its price formula. That is why we have proposed another corrective factor which would take into account the international economic situation, the oil market situation and the need to quickly catch up with alternative energy prices.

With the formula proposed in the strategic committee's report I am afraid that the process of catching up with other energy sources will be too slow or even postponed indefinitely.

[Question] Would this problem not naturally fall within the framework of negotiations between importing and exporting countries?

[Answer] First I think that this demarcation between exporting and consumer countries is not really decisive, otherwise it would have to be drawn for all products deemed to be strategic. The OPEC countries are principally Third World countries facing the same structural problems in the course of their economic and social development and of their independence. Therefore, we must condemn the separation of energy problems, regarded as specific, and the other major problems whose solution is necessary to establish a new international economic system.

To be effective the role of oil must be used by the exporting countries in order to increase their negotiating capacity; for the solution of all economic and social development problems; for the establishment of a new international economic system. This position, expressed by Algeria on many occasions, explains why our country advocates all-embracing negotiations within the United Nations, in other words in a framework which includes all the parties involved in the various aspects of economic problems for it is now urgent that measures be taken and that the developed countries end their stalling.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

[Question] Algeria is demanding the alignment of gas prices with crude oil prices. In view of the world market situation and the interests of some big producing countries, do you think that your approach has chances of success?

[Answer] It was after a thorough analysis of the world energy market and its prospects that we decided to take action to revalue the price of our exported natural gas. The principles of aligning the natural gas price with that of crude oil is now accepted by almost everybody within the consumer countries and in agreements at international level, including agreements between industrialized countries which export and import natural gas.

OPEC reaffirmed this principle recently at its extraordinary conference in At-Ta'if. In these circumstances we see no reason why our request should not be accepted by our clients. It is inconceivable that Algeria could continue to export its natural gas at a lower price than other exporting countries. This is an injustice which must be removed.

Our people would not understand why we should agree both to sell a fine and unrenewable resource and obtain a lower income than other exporting countries. Moreover, the head of state and the National Liberation Front Central Committee have clearly expressed Algeria's stance in this sphere. The international press has put forward figures on Algeria's alleged intentions; this is why the value of 6 million British thermal units is often mentioned. It must be remembered that our main demand relates principally to exercising the principle of alignment.

In addition to financial aspects, which, of course, are important for Algeria, the real point at issue is found at the level of controlling the way in which natural gas prices are determined; indeed, the same is happening with gas as happened with oil in 1973 when OPEC was able to end the big consumer countries' and the multinationals' monopoly in this sphere.

In campaigning for a readjustment of natural gas prices our aim is threefold: to improve Algeria's financial revenue, to stimulate research into and production of this energy source which is the most accessible source after oil, and to avoid competing with oil in the short term by natural gas prices which are too low.

[Question] The setting up of the development bank which you have promoted together with Venezuela, seems to be encountering some problems. Are you nonetheless optimistic on this point and is it not to some extent a means of salving their consciences for the OPEC countries?

[Answer] OPEC need have no problems of conscience with regard to the serious problems facing the developing countries which are merely the result of the prolonged colonialist exploitation and the neocolonialism they suffered.

The OPEC countries' relative wealth with regard to other Third World countries is only temporary and will be eroded as their oil reserves are exhausted. The considerable aid which OPEC gives these countries should be seen from the viewpoint of the solidarity it shows them which is mutually beneficial.

Whatever the extent of OPEC's financial aid to these countries, it could not suffice to enable them to overcome all their economic problems. More lasting solutions are to be found elsewhere. Nonetheless I would like to point out that on 27 May, the OPEC finance ministers' meeting carried out the decision to increase the capital allocated to the organization's special fund, raising it to $4 billion. The creation of the development agency is certainly not encountering problems; it is making good progress since the proposal put forward by Algeria and Venezuela was adopted by OPEC's extraordinary conference in At-Ta'if and is shortly to be submitted to the summit meeting of the organization's heads of state.

Of course, Algeria would have liked this agency to be operational already. That would have made it possible to reduce some developing countries' oil bills in 1980.

[Question] The OPEC meeting was preceded by an Arab oil-exporting countries' [OAPEC] meeting. Do you think this organization has attained specific results on technical cooperation among members?

[Answer] Algeria attaches particular importance to strengthening OAPEC. The aim of this organization is first to promote exchanges between member-countries in many spheres connected with oil activities. For instance, joint companies in the sphere of transport and maritime work, oil services and training have been set up. Many projects are being planned. Even if there are no spectacular results as yet, OAPEC is an irreplaceable framework for increasing cooperation and the exchange of experience among Arab oil-producing countries. It also makes it possible to undertake things beyond the capacity of a single country.

LIBYA

ANTILANDING MANEUVER PART OF ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD101440 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Within the framework of our people's celebrations of the 10th anniversary of evicting U.S. bases from the homeland, the Libyan Arab Armed Forces carried out a maneuver this morning with live ammunition in the Gulf of Sirte in the Mediterranean Sea. The navy, air defense and land forces took part in the maneuver. The maneuver plan was formulated on the basis of confronting a sea and air landing by a projected aggressor at an area of the Libyan coast. The forces taking part in the maneuver were able to destroy totally the projected landing operation. The bombers hit their targets with accuracy along the coast, the naval units also completely destroyed their targets in the open sea.

The brother supreme commander of the armed forces observed the maneuver from one of the naval ships. Brother Brigadier 'Abu Bakryunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces, also observed the maneuver from the outset. The maneuver was also watched by chiefs of staff, and officers of the various formations of the armed forces. The maneuver was also attended by Arab officers who are sharing with us in our celebrations.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS URGES SUPPORT FOR PFLO

LD102212 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli--The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, in a statement it issued here today on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the outbreak of the Omani revolution, has called for the need to back and support the Omani revolution in its struggle for the downfall of the regime of the agent Qabus who has turned Omani territories into a large base for the United States.

In its statement, the Permanent Secretariat said that the agent Qabus is defying the Arab nation and is adding a new betrayal to his record--which is full of betrayal--by signing a new agreement with U.S. imperialism, the documents of which were exchanged on 5 June in Muscat and which stipulate the granting of new facilities to the U.S. forces at all the installations.

The statement stressed that the U.S. presence in Oman does not so much threaten the security and safety of the Gulf region as expose international security and peace to danger. The statement pointed out that the concentration of U.S. military forces in the Arabian Sea and in the Gulf of Oman and which are using the territories of Oman and its territorial waters as staging bases, are, in addition to being a force for the suppression of and a threat to the national revolutionary forces in the region, an indivisible part of the U.S.-Zionist plan directed against the Arab nation, and of which the tripartite Camp David constitutes a spearhead.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress called in its statement for the breaking off of political and economic relations with the regime of the agent Qabus and to work for its expulsion from the Arab League and the application against it of all sanctions that have been taken against the regime of the Egyptian president.

It also called for intensified military, political and material backing for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman so that it can topple the agent regime in Muscat and wrest independence for our Omani people.

MAURITANIA

OPPOSITION GROUP ASKS TO PARTICIPATE IN OAU

AB101725 Paris AFP in French 1529 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Rabat, 10 Jun (AFP)--The National Unity Movement of Mauritania (MUN) has applied to the Organization of African Unity to be allowed to participate in its next session in order to state the legitimate demands of the majority of the Mauritanian people.

In a communique published on Tuesday in Rabat, this Mauritanian opposition movement called on all countries and international bodies and authorities to denounce all the political and economic decisions taken by the Military Committee for National Salvation (CMSN) since the 10 July 1978 putsch that cost Mauritania all credibility and which set her on a dead-end course.

This movement, which favors the return of President Mokhtar Ould Daddah as the head of the state, asks all the opponents [of the ruling regime] to come together to free the country from its predicament.

The secretary general of the MUN recently gave his support to the Alliance for a Democratic Mauritania (AMD) as a result of that organization's call for toppling the ruling military regime in Nouakchott.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA RETURNS FROM GUINEA, MAKES STATEMENT

LD091518 Rabat MAP in English 1243 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Rabat, June 9 (MAP)--Mr. M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan state minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived here Saturday, coming from Guinea.

In a statement to newsmen, Mr. Boucetta said he had handed a message from King Hassan II of Morocco to the Guinean President Mr. Ahmed Sekou Toure. "I have explained to the Guinean president the position of Morocco and King Hassan II regarding problems concerning our region, mainly the Sahara issue in view of the next summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)", he added, precising that for Morocco, this question has been definitely solved when Morocco recovered its Saharan provinces.

"Any interference in the affairs, either accepting the adherence of the so-called Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) to the OAU, or by its recognition is contrary to international law and the OAU's charter", Mr Boucetta went on pointing out that Morocco will take all necessary measures.

"I have also conveyed to the Guinean president the views of King Hassan II regarding questions interesting our two countries and the Muslim world, mainly in the current international conjuncture [words indistinct] said before precising that his visit also aimed at coordinating the two countries' positions [words indistinct] the Guinean ambassador to Rabat, Mr Don Sisino Mbana Nsolo Mbana, and by other personalities.

MOROCCAN, SDAR OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED BY ABU DHABI PAPER

JN070922 Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 June--Khalil Hanna Ould Rachid, Moroccan secretary of state for Moroccan Sahara affairs, has affirmed that what is taking place in the Sahara is part of a Soviet scheme to surround the Islamic world with a belt that serves Soviet interests. Morocco is not facing a mere Saharan organization, but an international plot, he added.

In an interview published today in the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-ITTIHAD, the Moroccan official said: The POLISARIO Front has extremely modern arms that are as sophisticated as those of the Warsaw Pact, thus constituting a threat to the security of Morocco and the area. The minister affirmed his country's refusal to hold any dialogue with this front. However, he expressed his country's readiness to conduct a dialogue with Algeria.

The Moroccan official warned the OAU against recognizing the Saharan Republic, saying that Morocco's attitude toward it will change if it does so. He affirmed the support of all the factions of the Moroccan people, including the communist party, for the government to safeguard the unity of Moroccan soil.

In a similar interview with the paper, Muhammad al-Amin Ahmad, prime minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, affirmed that the POLISARIO Front is 100 percent Saharan. He said that his government is ready to conduct any dialogue with Morocco and welcomes any Arab mediation that recognizes the Saharan people's rights. He expressed hope that the fighting against Morocco, which has been raging for 5 years, will come to an end. He affirmed that the Saharan people are proud of their Arabism and do not wish to fight their brother Moroccans. He pointed out that 140,000 persons of the Saharan people, which exceed half a million, live in camps in Algeria.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI FORMS SOUTHERN REGION SSU SECRETARIAT

JN051454 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1413 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Khartoum, 5 June (SUNA)--President Numayri, SSU president, has issued a decree forming the southern region SSU secretariat. According to the decree, Abel Alier has been appointed chairman of the southern region department.

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT ELECTED PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

JN091755 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Khartoum, June 9 (SUNA)--Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, former vice-president and foreign minister, was elected today speaker of the Sudanese People's Assembly (Parliament). Bakr was relieved last week in a minor cabinet shake-up by President Ja'far Numayri.

The Sudanese Socialist Union house group at its first meeting today following the completion of the elections of the new Parliament last month, unanimously elected Bakr as house speaker and Atin Dak as deputy house speaker.

Former House Controller 'Abd al-Hamid Salih was reelected house controller.

'Izzadin as-Sayyid was elected chairman of the SSU House Group.

WESTERN SAHARA

SPAIN'S PROTECTION FOR FISHING FLEET 'PROVOCATION'

LD091316 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Excerpts] REUTER news agency reports that 300 Spanish fishing craft set sail yesterday from Canary Islands ports toward Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] territorial waters after the government of Madrid guaranteed them the protection of the Spanish military fleet.

Observers consider this Spanish position a provocation to the SDAR Government and the Spanish authorities will be responsible for the consequences of this provocation. As is known, the POLISARIO Front has repeatedly warned foreign fishermen against any violation of the sovereignty of Saharan territorial waters.

In a communique issued in this connection the SDAR Information Ministry recalls the numerous warning issued to all foreign fishing fleets and interests to refrain from fishing and from collaborating with the enemy in war zones.

FURTHER REACTION TO MUSKIE'S REMARKS ON AUTONOMY TALKS

TA101317 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Israeli officials today rejected the U.S. view, again saying the settlements are an integral part of Israel's security. They add that Muskie may have gone out of his way in lip service to Egypt, encouraging Cairo to resume the negotiations. The Israeli source also say that American talk about the settlements as an obstacle to peace may in fact create the very obstacle. They also point to recent remarks by both President Carter and Vice President Mondale that Jews, as everyone else, do have the right to live anywhere. In any event, Prime Minister Begin confirmed earlier this week that the government will soon go ahead with 10 new settlements. There's little if any chance then the decision will change.

There is satisfaction in Jerusalem that Muskie called on the Egyptians to drop their attempt to try to set up the framework for a Palestinian state now.

[Begin Muskie recording] The current negotiations, as I have said, are designed to establish transitional arrangements for a 5-year period. The final status of the West Bank and Gaza will be taken up in future negotiations. The United States therefore will oppose any effort to use the current talks to lay the foundations for an independent Palestinian state, or tie the hands of future negotiations in some other way. [end recording]

And for Muskie's stand on the PLO:

[Begin Muskie recording] We will not recognize or negotiate with the Palestinian Liberation Organization unless the PLO accepts Resolution 242 and the right of Israel to exist. [end recording]

Israeli officials say that while Muskie did speak of negotiations on Jerusalem later on, the United States did make clear the city must remain undivided. Secretary Muskie appeared to take a tougher tone than his predecessor Cyrus Vance, but the feeling is Jerusalem is this emanates from Muskie's personality and manner of speaking, rather than signalling a new American attitude.

NEGOTIATOR BURG: AUTONOMY TALKS MAKE OTHER WORK DIFFICULT

TA110939 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Minister of the Interior Dr Yosef Burg admits that he is kept busy with autonomy affairs and this is making it difficult for him to devote time to advancing environmental quality issues. Minister Burg stated thus to the Knesset speaker in reply to a Knesset decision made 2 and 1/2 years ago calling for the Ministry of the Interior to deal with all environmental quality affairs. It is a general rule that a minister replies to such decisions after 6 months. Dr Burg says that his ministry has adopted the decision and is working in stages to advance it. However, the delays, according to him, spring from budgetary difficulties and the ministry's urgent occupation with matters that are vital to the enture nation, whose urgency originates in the peace agreements.

"I am convinced," Burg writes, "that it is clear to everyone, in view of the ministry's responsibility for these matters and in the wake of the state budget, that the ministry cannot devote the time and resources it would wish to advancing the environmental issue." However, he emphasized that this does not diminish the ministry's commitment to the issue. Our correspondent adds that last night the Knesset again unanimously, and with the agreement of all factions, approved a decision demanding that all the environmental quality affairs be dealt with by the Ministry of the Interior.

SHAMIR RETURNS FROM EUROPE TRIP, COMMENTS ON EEC CONTACTS

TA102014 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this evening said that he could not claim that he had managed to avert a European initiative to amend Resolution 242. The foreign minister said this a short time ago on his return from a tour of three EEC countries--the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium.

The foreign minister added: I have stated our positions to try to exert influence in the direction we desire. There are differences of opinion. However, the talks were conducted in a good atmosphere, Shamir said.

OFFICIALS PROTEST U.S. OFFERS OF AID TO WEST BANK MAYORS

TA110640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] In Washington Israeli officials have criticized the Carter administration for offering medical aid to the mayors of Nabulus and Ramallah and not to the Israeli officer who was injured while defusing a bomb intended for a third mayor. The officials expressed surprise that Washington did not show the same concern for Israelis or, for that matter, Israeli children wounded in the terrorist attack on Misgav 'Am. It would seem that innocent victims of terrorism would be subject to the same need for treatment as two notorious supporters of the PLO, the Israeli statement said.

NABULUS MAYOR'S FAMILY DISSATISFIED WITH INVESTIGATION

TA101320 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The family of Bassam ash-Shak'ah, the Nabulus mayor who lost his legs in a car bomb explosion last week, say the authorities are not carrying out a thorough investigation. The family's lawyer, Felicia Langer, told the press conference organized by the leftwing Committee for a Just Peace that more than a week after the explosion the family have still not been questioned by investigators, although family members were nearby when the bomb went off. Langer also said that she and the family are demanding an investigation into other allegations, including a claim that family phones went dead just minutes before the explosion for a period of about 1 hour.

MINISTER SHARON ON MOMENTUM FOR ESTABLISHING SETTLEMENT

TA101132 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Agriculture Minister Sharon said that throughout the Zionist era he cannot recall years that have been more fruitful than the last 2 years from the point of view of settlement in the country. He said that about 2 years ago he submitted a plan for the establishment of 85 new settlements and 75 settlements are underway today. Of the 75 settlements, 13 are beyond the green line. About 50 settlements are being set up in the Galilee and 3 have been set up in the Negev. Minister Sharon spoke with correspondents in Tel Aviv.

FUNDING OF 10 WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS REPORTED UNCLEAR

TA102027 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Senior officials of the settlement organizations today said that they did not yet have information on the 10 settlements recently referred to by the prime minister.

The sources said that so far no instructions have been recieved on this issue. It was reported from the Finance Ministry that no funds were presently available for the establishment of these 10 settlements. Our correspondent on settlement affairs Yig'al Goren reports details about the 10 planned settlements and the moves for their establishment.

[Goren] The 10 settlements referred to by the prime minister in the last few days are supposed to complete the first phase of the settlement map in Judaea and Samaria. Incidentally, most of them have been planned for months. Several settlements are supposed to be established in the area of Yatir-Lutzifar. Their purpose is to separate the densely-populated area of the southern Hebron Hills from the Beersheva-'Arad region. Another settlement is supposed to be established in the area of Tarqumiyah, between Hebron and the Bet Guvrin area. One or two settlements are supposed to be established in the Neve Tzuf area. Their purpose will be to separate the hill area from the coastal region. There are also plans for establishing new settlements in the known blocs of Qarney Shomron and Rehan, where there is available state-owned land.

However, the most interesting area is the Jericho sector. There are plans for establishing three settlements that would separate Jericho from the Jordan River. Another one or two settlements are to be established between 'Ofra and Ma'ale Edumim. If the settlements are indeed established in this area, the Jericho-Jerusalem axis will practically be blocked. This will put an end to the Allon plan, which advocates leaving the Jericho-Jerusalem axis vacant to create a connection between Jordan and Judaea and Samaria.

This intention has recently been stated several times by the head of the settlement department, Matityahu Drobles. What about implementation? At least some of the 10 settlements do not have any land problems. The land situation of the other settlements is being examined. In the last few days the Defense Ministry has been asked to examine the land situation of the new settlements to be established between 'Ofra and Ma'ale Edumim. However, so far the settlement institutions have not received any instructions to get ready to carry out the plan because the problem of allocation of funds for these settlements has not yet been solved. The director general of the Finance Ministry today told me that his ministry was not handling this issue, and he did not know where the prime minister intended to get the funds from. I have learned today that at the latest Cabinet session one of the participants asked why the prime minister was declaring the intention to establish additional settlements when it is clear that it is a long way from planning to implementation.

If the new settlements are indeed established, the number of settelements in Judaea and Samaria will be more than 30. The existing settlements, except those in the Jordan Valley, are currently inhabited by about 10,000 people.

SECURITY ELEMENTS INVESTIGATE SHOOTING IN EAST JERUSALEM

'Passerby' Reported Wounded

TA101307 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] A passerby was wounded near the old city of Jerusalem about an hour ago. Shots were fired at him from the old city wall. Our correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the incident took place near Herod's Gate. The wounded man was transferred to a hospital. The Jerusalem police have begun combing the area and dozens of people were detained.

Incident Called 'Extraordinary'

TA101557 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Security elements describe the shooting from the old city wall in Jerusalem as an extraordinary incident. At this stage, it is premature to speak about a turning point before all the details have been compiled. Our military correspondent Zvi Beqer reports from the studio:

[Beqer] No shots have been fired in Jerusalem in the last few years. A few hours ago, a man was wounded in broad daylight by shots fired at him from atop the city wall. This incident is probably an exception. Does it constitute a turning point? It is premature to say so, according to military elements. We should wait until the full details have been compiled. Then it will be possible to assess the possible impact of such an incident in Jerusalem on the situation in Judaea and Samaria, where calm has prevailed for the last 3 days.

At this stage, the military sources do not see any connection between the shooting and recent events in the Jerusalem market, where a large effort has been exerted to open all the shops. It is believed that a local businessman would not commit such an act. Perhaps this is the work of a [terrorist] squad.

The incident in East Jerusalem is being handled by the police. The IDF and the military government serve mostly as advisory elements.

Status of Wounded Soldier

TA101615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The security forces in Jerusalem are continuing their searches for the people who opened fire at a border police patrol near the old city wall this afternoon. One of the patrol's soldiers, Tzadoq Abutbul, was wounded by the shots. He was sent to Hadassah hospital and is in satisfactory condition.

He and his friend were patrolling near Herod's gate when they were fired on from the wall. They rushed for cover and attempted to locate the gunman. The police closed a section of the street near Herod's Gate and arrested dozens of suspects. When the incident occurred, the local businessmen closed their shops.

HA'ARETZ: NEGEV AIRFIELDS TO COST LESS THAN ESTIMATED

TA101230 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[By El'azar Levin]

[Text] According to an almost final estimate the two airfields being constructed at 'Ovda and Mizpe Ramon by the U.S. companies will cost $950 million, that is $90 million less than the estimate submitted to the U.S. Congress last year, which mentioned an investment of $1.4 million.

The agreement between the Ministry of Defense and the Pentagon stated that the U.S. Government would give Israel a conditional grant for construction, $800 million. The rest of the investment would be financed by Israel, which would be helped for this purpose by a U.S. loan on easy terms. However, in contrast to the grant funds, the loan funds may also be used for other purposes. This means that Israel will save $90 million. It appears that this sum will be used to expedite other parts of the Ramon project: moving the IDF from Sinai to the Negev, which will cost about $3.5 million more.

After lengthy negotiations it was decided that the U.S. companies would make a profit of about 6 percent of the total outlay. The profit was calculated, according to the assumed outlays, as a fixed sum which cannot be changed. Because the actual outlay will be less than was originally assumed, the Americans will in fact make a profit of a little more than 6 percent of the investment.

The two U.S. contracting companies will make a total profit of $55 million on the project, according to the following break down:

--In the 'Ovda Airfield they were approved a profit of $27.6 million. The outlay was estimated at $470 million and will in fact be several tens of millions of dollars less.

--A profit of $27.4 million was approved for the Mizpe Ramon Airfield, based on an estimate of $460 million in outlays, which can also be amended to a smaller amount.

In addition to this, a budget of $46 million was approved for the MSE Company, which is in charge of administration, supervision and providing services to both companies that are constructing the airfields. The Israeli outlays on the project are estimated as being another few tens of millions of dollars.

According to a final conclusion being drawn up at the moment between 1 October last year and 30 April this year the two companies ordered goods worth $45.1 million, not including equipment for quarries, from contractors and manufacturers in Israel. During the same period, goods valued at $54.84 million were ordered from suppliers in the United States. Over the last few months there has been a trend toward making more and more local orders.

Recently the Ogen-Kur Company won a bid to supply 20 steel structures worth about $1 million, after an earlier, smaller bid (seven buildings) was won by a U.S. company. A bid has now been issued to supply about 40 structures for $2 million. It has been reported that the (Pecker,) Kur and (Minmentel) companies intend to establish a consortium to submit a joint bid for this.

BRIEFS

NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR--Romania has appointed a new ambassador to Israel who will be arriving in Israel in the coming days. His predecessor, Ion Covaci, has already left Israel. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 27 May 80 TA]

CARGO TRANSPORT WITH EGYPT--Various companies have decided to establish a joint cargo transport company to transfer goods to Egypt. The decision originated after an agreement in principle was rached between the Israeli and Egyptian governments on opening the border for the transport of goods by trucks. The new company will also use Ben-Gurion Airport as a main terminal for imports from Egypt. Unlike Egyptian airports, huge cargo planes can land at Ben-Gurion. Licensing, insurance and other formalities are currently underway in Cairo. [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 May p 5 TA]

NAZARETH-CAIRO BUS LINE--A Nazareth-Cairo bus line was commissioned yesterday. It will join the already existent Tel Aviv-Cairo line. A bus will deaprt from Nazareth every Sunday. The passengers will change buses at the Ne'ot Sinai terminal as called for by the transportation agreement signed between Israel and Egypt. The bus line is operated by the "Tour-'Olam" Company of Tel Aviv in cooperation with the Vap Company. The price of a one-way ticket is $35. [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 May 80 p 8 TA]

THREE-MONTH TRADE BALANCE--The trade deficit, or the gap between the total value of imports and the total value of exports, in current prices, increased by 7 percent in the first 4 months of 1980 compared with the same period last year. This was reported by the spokesman of the Central Bureau of Statistics in Jerusalem based on data not including trade with the occupied territories. The main cause for this phenomenon was the rise in the prices of crude oil. In the first 3 months of 1980 the total value of oil imports increased by almost $600 million compared with imports in the first 3 months of 1979. The general value of imports--including oil-increased by $500 million during the same period. [Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 28 May 80 p 3 TA]

SENEGAL AGREES TO ARAB LEAGUE OFFICE IN DAKAR

AB062000 Paris AFP in French 1747 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Dakar, 6 Jun (AFP)--An agreement on establishing an office of the League of Arab States in Dakar has been signed between the organization and Senegal.

According to information given during the ceremony by Mr Moustapha Niasse, Senegal's foreign affairs minister, the agreement procedes by some weeks the impending official visit of the Arab League secretary general, Mr Chedli Klibi, to Senegal.

Mr Abdel Aziz Driss (Tunisia), representative of the Arab League in Dakar, said that the agreement is the symbol and the starting point of the idea of Arab-African cooperation, which will be built on realism and freedom from all sorts of demagoguery.

OAU JUSTICE MINISTERS DISCUSS HUMAN RIGHTS CHARTER

AB101010 Paris AFP in English 0903 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Banjul, 10 Jun (AFP)--Justice ministers of the OAU opened a five-day meeting here Monday in the Gambian capital to discuss a draft charter on human rights.

In addition to citing major international legal texts, the preamble to the charter introduces new conceptions such as a right to development, to peace, and to work. It establishes a link between the universality of contemporary international rights and specific values of African society.

The text envisages the setting up of an African human rights commission comprising 11 members to be appointed by the OAU heads of state.

OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo, outlining the main features of the proposed charter, said the freedom of the continent was basic and Africans were committed to combat discrimination by race, sex, colour and political and religious opinions. They were also fighting colonialism and modern exploitation.

Gambia's President Sir Dawda Jawara stressed the need for the charter to reflect the values and legitimate aspirations of Africans. He said it was regrettable that in the past, strict application of the principle of non-interference in a states internal affairs had prevented action when human rights were not being respected.

Gambia is chairing the ministerial conference, deputy chairmen Gabon, Libya and Madagascar. Senegal is rapporteur.

UGANDA

MILTON OBOTE MAKES PLEA FOR UNITY AT RALLY 9 JUNE

LD092202 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1142 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Speech by Milton Obote at Ugandan People's Congress rally in Soroti 9 June]

[Excerpts] When I left Uganda in January 1971 to go to represent you in the Commonwealth conference in Singapore, I left you in peace. I left Uganda when it was a very great prosperous country. [applause]

In my return this time, I found that Uganda is not at peace. I found Uganda and the people of Uganda in great poverty. I have also found that you have suggested that I need to learn several things because we did not have them when I left Uganda in 1971. I have got to learn the (?history) of what is called fat-belly, illicit trade, robber. These I do not understand and I do not [words indistinct]. Fellow citizens, I find Uganda this time in great danger. I have found great destruction throughout Uganda.

Recently, when I returned, I met delegations from all the districts of Uganda, and they told me the same story of widespread poverty throughout Uganda. Now, my fellow citizens, that is the reason why I am here to talk to you. I have come to present myself to you and to discuss with you the future of our country.

Now it is a year ago since the whole of Uganda was liberated. Since our liberation many of you have suffered a lot of misery. Now, you may want to blame the Government of Uganda, and you will be right to blame the Government of Uganda. You will be right, because when liberation took place, we heard leaders of the Ugandan National Liberation Front [UNLF] telling you lies about liberation. [applause] I can tell you that they never fought. They were cowards. They never fought. [lengthy applause] Some of them came from America. Some of them came from Europe. Some of them came from Kenya. Some of them came from other parts of the world. Where were they guerrillas? [laughter, applause] I can tell you that the only guerrilla force that fought for our liberation came from Tanzania; not from Kenya, not from Europe, not from America. [applause] They assumed a big name--Uganda Liberation Front. Many of you here in Teso are hunters or you used to be hunters. In hunting, if you kill your animal and somebody else comes to help you to skin it, be careful. [laughter, applause] that is the kind of man who may actually kill you to take away the whole meat. [laughter] That is the Uganda Liberation Front [laughter]. They (?came in) to deceive you.

When we were about to take over Kampala, when we were about to drive out Amin from Kampala, then we heard that there was a national front--a liberation front--in Moshi. Now, in hunting tradition, nobody goes with a spear without blessing it in the traditional way. Now, we had also blessed our spears--our guns--and you know, as in hunting, if you take somebody else's animal, you must get into trouble with your stomach. [laughter] That is why the National Liberation Front failed to govern this country. [appaluse] The first government of the front lasted for only (?68) days under my brother Yusuf Lule. [laughter] Another one, under my brother Godfrey Binaisa, has recently collapsed. [laughter] Now we have a third government under the Military Commission. For 1 year since liberation, this is the first time that the guerillas who fought for independence of Uganda are being recognized. [applause]

Under the UNLF Government led by Lule, the guerrillas were called volunteers and they were (?prepared) to dismiss them and return them to the villages. I want to tell you that those guerrillas fought for the freedom of all of us--born and unborn. [applause] Under my brother GodfreyBinaisa, the British were there. [Words indistinct] of the guerrillas should be removed and they should remain [words indistinct]. There was a plot. There was a plot against the people of Uganda so that we should not [words indistinct] country. [passage indistinct]

Now that Amin is gone, do we still have enemies in Uganda? There are some people who say that within UPC [Ugandan People's Congress] our enemies are members of other parties like the DP [Democratic Party], Kabaka Yekka [KP] and other parties. That is not so. Those are not our enemies. They are our opponents, not enemies. [applause] Now, in Uganda we have a history of a religious conflict, but different religions in Uganda are not enemies. They are not enemies at all. They are just people of different faiths, but not enemies. Now, we in Uganda, we still have tribes, but the tribes are not enemies of one another. We are all people of Uganda. Do not treat anybody of a different religion as your enemy. Do not treat anybody of a different tribe as your enemy. Do not treat anybody of a different party as your enemy. We are all one people of Uganda and we want one country. [applause]

Now, we still have enemies in Uganda, though. You may not see them, but they are there. Every one of us is experiencing them every day. Poverty is an enemy. Disease and ignorance are enemies. Corruption and the practice of magendo are enemies. The practices and belief in tribalism is an enemy.

We have had a government for 1 year since liberation. The first government concentrated in looting this country. The second government did the same, but without also [words indistinct]. I was in Dar es Salaam last year when I heard President Binaisa speak to the people of Uganda. I heard him say that by the end of December he would flood all the shops with goods. [laughter] Now the shops are empty. All this time the two governments have been saying that some help will be coming to the people of Uganda from abroad.

Fellow Ugandans, you know me. I promise you peace and will give you peace. [applause] I promise you prosperity and will give you prosperity. [applause] I promise you hospitals and dispensaries and will give you all of it. [applause] I promise you good roads and will give you good roads. [applause] [Words indistinct] I promise that all animals--cows will be healthy and will give you healthy cows. [applause] Many diseases are known to the people of Uganda. I ask you to be patient, those people can be healthy. [loud applause] I will negotiate with the government. I will discuss with the government to give us security. I will appeal to the government to give us salt and hoes. [applause] I will be in touch with you. I myself belong to the Uganda People's Congress. I believe in the principles of the UPC. Today UPC is the party of the people. [applause] In the days before Amin's rule we tried to (?help) the people, while at the same time we stepped on the toes of these powers. But we remain the same party--the party of the people, and I ask the people of Uganda to give this party, the UPC, their confidence. [applause]

Do not reject UPC because of your religion or because of your tribe. We are the party of the people of Uganda, including all religions and all tribes. Let us all move together under the umbrella of UPC, not the umbrella of UNLF. [lengthy applause]

Because I believe in the principles of UPC, I have not returned home here with grief. I have heard that, here in Teso, some of you are saying you have already got your president. You don't want to vote. Now, if you really have a president already in mind and you know him, I ask you to go and vote and show that you actually like him. [lengthy applause] I want to tell you that after the elections, we want to form a strong national government. Maybe, I don't know whether I will be honoured to be presented to you as a candidate in those elections.

I don't know [shouts of disapproval]. But, want to leave you with one matter which is in your hands. Here in Teso, you have got some of the best Ugandans who can represent us in Parliament as members of Parliament. [applause] [words indistinct]

Secondly, I leave you with the (?work) of reconciliation. We have lost people killed by Amin's gangsters. They have left behind widows and children and some of them have left their mothers, who are old now. Now, what can we do? There are only two things we can do. The first (?one) is that our government must give assistance to these widows, to these old mothers and to the children of the victims of Amin's murderers. [applause] If in the next elections the UPC government is returned, we shall do all that immediately without delay. [applause]

The second [words indistinct] is this: Let us reconcile our grievances. Let us reconcile our differences. Let there be no revenge in this land. I have been in Uganda for a very short while, but I have noticed something that is happening to some of those people who were serving Amin. Many of these people were members of UPC, others were members of other parties, DP, KY and others.

I have noticed that those who were members of the UPC are resigning from UPC and joining other parties. To me, this is a very pleasant thing, because they are cleansing the UPC. I want all members of the UPC to say: [Words indistinct] in this land. [applause] I shall not [words indistinct] in this land. [applause] People of Soroti, I thank you for coming to see me. [applause] I was also anxious to meet you for 9 years. [applause] There were many people who said Obote will not return to Uganda. But God is great. God made it possible for us to meet here today. [lengthy applause]

Secondly, I know for certain that if you the people [word indistinct] liberating Uganda did not stand firm for good and strong government, I would never have returned. [applause] It was public opinion throughout Uganda that made Obote to be present in Uganda after liberation--that made it possible for me to be here today. [applause] I thank you all for your support. [applause] On my part, I promise you one thing: I shall never let you down. [lengthy applause]

CHAD

CAMEROON OFFICIAL PROPOSES MEETING OF ALL CHAD FACTIONS

AB101610 Paris AFP in French 1141 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Yaounde, 10 Jun (AFP)--The minister of state and secretary general at the presidency of the United Republic of Cameroon, Mr Samuel Eboua, has proposed to all factions involved in the Chadian problem to hold a meeting in their country or in a country of their choice in order to restore peace.

In an interview with the national daily CAMEROON TRIBUNE, Mr Eboua believes, in this respect, that the solution to the Chadian problem will not be imposed from outside and that even if the neighboring countries propose a solution, there will not be a happy end to the matter as long as Chadians themselves do not become aware of the seriousness of the situation.

The state minister, who is also chairman of the National Commission for Assistance to Chadian Refugees, also described as worrying the situation in Kousseri, a Cameroonian town opposite Ndjamena now hosting 200,000 refugees.

ZAIRE

MORE THAN 200 PRISONERS TO BENEFIT FROM MOBUTU AMNESTY

AB101051 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0945 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 Jun (AZAP)--Two hundred and seventy detainees in the military prisons have benefitted from the amnesty measures contained in the presidential ordinance issued on 21 May on the occasion of the celebration of the 13th anniversary of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution]. The general inspection division of the military court prosecutor's department, which announced this news, also indicated that a mission of this Zairian armed forces corps had just returned to the capital following a few days tour of the interior of the country, where it determined the number of prisoners who are to benefit from this amnesty.

BRIEFS

FRANCO-CONGOLESE AGREEMENTS--A ceremony marking the signing of three agreements between France and the People's Republic of Congo took place this morning at the Foreign Affairs Ministry. The French ambassador in Congo, Mr Andre (Arnaud), and Comrade (?Richard Sambad) permanent secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, have signed the first two agreements related to the relaying of the rails in [words indistinct] and the agroindustrial complex at (?Manson). The third agreement, which concerns the granting of loans, between the central fund for economic cooperation and the People's Republic of Congo was (?signed) by Comrade [name indistinct] for the (?RPC) and Mr (?Rene), director of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation. [Excerpt] [Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1243 GMT 17 May 80 AB]

ZAIREIAN TIMBER PRODUCTION--Kisangani, 27 May (AZAP)--Timber production is increasing regularly in Haut Zaire, according to statistics from the regional environment, nature conservation and tourism coordination office. The report notes that 45,437.232 cubic meters of timber were produced in 1978 as against 30,873.203 in 1977 and 26,586.276 in the preceding year. It is stated, however, that these figures do not reflect the real production of timber in the region due to the existence of several illegal operators whose fraudulent exports are not recorded. With a total area of 551,253 square kilometers, Haut Zaire has an industrial forest area of 54,288 hectares. There are approximately 50 officially recognized operators in this part of the country. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1702 GMT 27 May 80 AB]

GHANA

LIMANN COMMENTS ON SOUTH AFRICA, RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

AB101532 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Jun 80

["Newsreel"]

[Text] The president, Dr Limann, this morning called upon friends of the minority regime in southern Africa, particularly its most important trading partners, to persuade the apartheid regime to replace its baseless fears with the sounder faith that peoples of different races can live together in peace and harmony.

The president was speaking at a ceremony at which he received the credentials of the new French ambassador at the castle, Osu. Our correspondent reports:

The president recalled that the recent independence of Zimbabwe is the result of several years of struggle and the pioneering role played by Ghana and several African countries to insure that the continent becomes free. He said Ghana feels confident that the process of liberation will be intensified until the remaining colonial vestiges in southern Africa are eliminated. The president said the West African subregion and Africa as a whole are central to the government's foreign policy. Ghana is therefore naturally concerned over the brutalities on the African Continent. He said the continued practice of the immoral and criminal doctrine of apartheid is indeed a threat to world peace. In this connection, Ghana is calling on all friends of the minority regime, particularly its most important trading partners, to persuade South Africa to replace its baseless fears with a sounder faith, that the people of different races can live together in peace and harmony on the basis of equality, human dignity, majority rule and the concept of one man one vote.

President Limann observed that cooperation between Ghana and France has now expanded the hope that during his term of office the new French ambassador, Mr Jean Zabroski, will insure that concrete and mutual benefit for both countries. Dr Limann further expressed the government's deepest appreciation for the cooperation received from France toward Ghana's development efforts. The president is confident that together Ghana and France should be able to intensify their efforts and eventually break into new fields of fruitful joint ventures. He promised to make specific proposals in the direction at a later time.

Earlier, the new French ambassador, Mr Zabroski, had expressed his country's belief in the principles of noninterference and absolute respect for frontiers established after independence. He said in the past France has helped to promote the north-south dialogue. According to the ambassador, France is now promoting trialogue aimed at bringing closer countries in Africa, the Arab world and Europe. Mr Zabroski said his government looks forward to participating in Ghana's agricultural program according to the priorities set by the government.

LIBERIA

MATTHEWS RETURNS FROM MISSION TO GUINEA, TOGO, BENIN

AB102142 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews and the speaker of the People's Redemption Council, J. Nicholas Poldiear, returned to Monrovia today after their successful mission which took them to Guinea, Benin and Togo. A release from the Foreign Ministry in Monrovia said the Liberian delegation left last Friday to hold talks with the heads of state of each of the countries visited, in furtherance of improving relations between Liberia and other African states.

NEW BUDGET PROVIDES $33 MILLION FOR SALARY INCREASES

AB110708 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Over $33 million will be provided in the government's budget for the coming fiscal year to meet the proposed increases in salaries for military and police officers and basic minimum wages for civil servants in Liberia. Of this amount, $21.4 million will go toward salary adjustments for the military and police while $12.4 million will provide the basic minimum wages for civil servants in the country. Acting Budget Director Fred (Sherman), who disclosed news of the budget to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, added that the 1980-1981 fiscal budget will not accomodate salary increments for civil servants. He, however, gave assurances that the budget will be favorable for increments during the next fiscal year because of anticipated incomes to be generated from taxes imposed on luxury goods as well as from revision of the present income tax.

MALI

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS RESULTS OF FRG VISIT

AB102050 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The ministe of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, yesterday evening returned to Bamako from the Federal Republic of Germany, where he was on an official visit. The minister declared that his talks with the leaders of the Federal Republic of Germany made it possible to unravel the knotty points of a certain number of problems which have now been resolved.

Thus, Radio Mali will be equipped with three transmitters, two of which are shortwave--one of 100 kilowatts and one of 50 kilowatts--and the other a mediumwave transmitter of 100 kilowatts. Radio Mali is also to receive two generating sets and two equipment vehicles.

The minister of foreign affairs also signed a financing contract worth DM 5, 9 million for a tugboat, six barges and various spare parts.

NIGER

FOREIGN MINISTER DIALLO VISIT TO AUSTRIA

For coverage of Daouda Diallo's visit to Austria, see the Austria section of the 11 June issue and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI, THATCHER EXCHANGE LETTERS ON RELATIONS

AB101810 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, has expressed the hope that the achievement of independence by Zimbabwe will lead to the development of close relations between Nigeria and Britain. She expressed this hope in a letter she sent to President Shehu Shagari in reply to an earlier one sent by the Nigerian president.

In President Shagari's letter, he had congratulated Mrs Thatcher and her government for insuring a just and peaceful solution of the Zimbabwean problem through the conduct of free and fair elections. He assured her that Nigeria would continue to support Zimbabwe in its task of reconciliation, resettlement and rehabilitation.

Mrs Thatcher, in her reply, said Britain admired Nigeria's achievements since independence, especially the recent change over to civilian rule. She said this could be an example to the world. She then expressed Britain's willingness to contribute by way of trade and investment in Nigeria.

SIERRA LEONE

STEVENS: 'MISUNDERSTANDINGS' WITH LIBERIA TO BE RESOLVED

AB102157 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone has told members of Parliament in Freetown that he will give a definite reply to the government and people of Liberia as soon as possible. The expected reply is believed to be linked to Liberia's recent [word indistinct] taken to defend its sovereignty after a group of ECOWAS member countries, including Siaka Stevens himself, decided to deny Liberia the right to attend the ECOWAS summit in Lome.

The Liberian REDEEMER newspaper today quoted the Sierra Leone leader as saying that certain regrettable misunderstandings had developed between Liberia and his country over the past few weeks. He said Sierra Leone valued highly the underlying historical and other connections which exist between the two countries.

President Stevens reportedly said that his government will do everything possible to see that the misunderstandings between Monrovia and Freetown were cleared. The Sierra Leone foreign minister, Aboulai Conteh, was also quoted as saying emphatically that one of the cardinal principles of the OAU was noninterference in the internal affairs of member states. Another Sierra Leone official praised the Mano River Union between Liberia and Sierra Leone as the most concrete and positive understanding that has existed between any two countries in the world.

Meanwhile the REDEEMER has disclosed that credentials of the Liberian delegation to the next OAU summit meeting, to be held in Freetown next month, have already been sent to Freetown by the Sierra Leone Embassy here in Monrovia for processing.

BRIEFS

ARAB LOAN FOR GAMBIA--The Abu Dhabi Arab Development Fund today granted a loan of $800,000 to the Government of Gambia to help finance the third phase of construction work on the airport in Banjul, the capital. The fund granted $1.5 million for the earlier phases of the project. [Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 2 Jun 80 AB]

GUINEAN-HUNGARIAN MEDICAL COOPERATION--A Hungarian medical mission, led by the Hungarian deputy minister of health, has been visiting Guinea since 20 May within the framework of Guinea-Hungary medical cooperation. The Hungarian medical delegation has met its Guinean counterpart for talks and visited some health centers of Conakry. A joint commission for cooperation has been set up, and the two countries have signed a draft agreement. [Paris AFP in French 1833 GMT 23 May 80 AB]

GUINEAN ALUMINUM PACT SIGNED--Comrade Ismael Toure, member of the Political Bureau and minister of mines and geology, led an important Guinean delegation to a ceremony for the signing of an aluminum project agreement in Conakry on 31 May 1980. The group of partners was composed of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Romania and some individual companies. [Conakry Domestic Service in French 0915 GMT 1 Jun 80 AB]

FRENCH AID TO MALI--The French and Malian Governments signed three agreements in Bamako yesterday valued at 840 million Malian francs. The first financing agreement, worth 550 million Malian francs, is for a water supply project for the city of Gao. The second agreement (170 million) is to finance a preliminary site selection study in the upper Niger Valley, and the last (120 million) represents French participation in a program of sinking 150 boreholes within the framework of the fight against the drought in the Sahel states. [Paris AFP in French 1116 GMT 10 Jun 80 AB]

NIGERIAN OIL EXPLORATION--The Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC) is to embark on crude oil exploration in five states of the federation in 2 months time. The states are Anambra, Benue, Plateau, Borno and Bauchi. Announcing this in Jos was the NNPC chief geologist, Mr Richard Okonkwo. He said this during his courtesy call on the Plateau State governor, Mr Solomon Daushep Lar. Mr Okonkwo told the governor that the exploration exercise would take his team about 18 months. [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 May 80 p 5 AB]

NIGERIA-PRC AGREEMENT--Nigeria and the People's Republic of China will sign two agreements in Lagos today. One of them relates to the official handing over of 40 bore holes drilled in the Chad Basin Development Authority area by Chinese experts. The other is in respect to the extension of the agreement for the Chinese to sink another 36 bore holes in the same area. The minister of water resources, Alhaji Ndaji Mahmudu, will sign the accord on behalf of the federal government, while the Chinese ambassador to Nigeria is expected to represent his country. [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jun 80 AB]

SWISS-SIERRA LEONE BAUXITE EXPLOITATION--An agreement for the exploitation of the Port Loko bauxite deposit has been signed in Freetown between Sierra Leone's Government and the Swiss Aluminium Company. The minister of mine, Mr Francis Conteh, signed on behalf of the government while the senior vice president of Swiss Aluminium signed on behalf of Swiss Aluminium. [Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 6 Jun 80 AB]

TOGO-UNDP COOPERATION AGREEMENT--The minister of planning and administrative reform, Mr Koudjolou Dogo, and the UNDP representative in Togo yesterday morning signed a document on UNDP assistance to the integrated rural development project in northern Togo. This project is in the region of Labakala and is financed by the FAO. [Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 6 Jun 80 AB]

EEC AID TO UPPER VOLTA--The European Economic Community is to finance the resurfacing of an 80-km road in Upper Volta. The amount involved in this financing project is 4.28 billion CFA francs. Work is expected to start on the project in October 1980. [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 10 Jun 80 AB]

ANGOLA

MPLA OFFICIAL DEPARTS FOR USSR WITH MESSAGE FOR CPSU

LD101548 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 10 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Comrade Henrique Santos Onambue, candidate member of the party Political Bureau, left Luanda last night for the USSR, where he will deliver a message from the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party to the leaders of the friendly CPSU. The party delegation includes Comrade Afonso van Dunen Mbinda, party Central Committee secretary for foreign relations.

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN LUANDA

AB101238 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] The official discussions between the People's Republic of Angola and Brazil opened yesterday in Luanda. The Angolan delegation was headed by Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge while the Brazilian side was led by Brazil's Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, who arrived in Angola only yesterday. Before the talks began, Paulo Jorge recalled the past history of the Angolan and Brazilian peoples and mentioned particularly the end of the 16th century during which many Angolan nationals unwillingly left their country for Brazil [words indistinct]. The Angolan foreign minister stated: It was this past and these roots that formed the basis of the bonds between our two countries--bonds we want to strengthen within the framework of a mutually advantageous cooperation. Paulo Jorge finally expressed the Angolan Government's desire to spare no effort to strengthen bilateral relations and the prospects of cooperation between Angola and Brazil.

The Brazilian foreign minister's visit to Angola falls within the framework of his current tour of various countries in southern Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

REPORTS ON COMMUNIQUE ON ZAIRIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD101220 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Jun 80 EA

[Text] A joint communique has been issued on the visit to our country by a Zairian delegation headed by President Mobutu Sese Seko. Here are excerpts from the communique:

At the invitation of His Excellency Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique [PRM], Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa Zabanga, president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the Republic of Zaire, accompanied by the first lady, (Doudou Lodolan), paid a friendly visit to the PRM from 7-9 June 1980.

During his stay in the PRM, President Mobutu Sese Seko laid a wreath at the monument to Mozambique heroes. He visited the museum of the revolution as well as the Maputo railway and harbor complexes.

During their talks, the two heads of state conducted a broad exchange of views on issues related to bilateral cooperation. They also analyzed the international situation, paricularly developments in southern Africa.

President Mobutu Sese Seko expressed his sincere pleasure at visiting the PRM. He hailed the courageous determination of the Mozambique people, who through bloodshed and enormous sacrifices succeeded in winning their independence. He hailed the wisdom and courage with which President Samora Oises Machel is leading his people. The two heads of state hailed the friendship between the two peoples and expressed the conviction that the consolidation of this friendship through fruitful cooperation would contribute positively to the development of this region of Africa.

AFP Account of Communique

AB101320 Paris AFP in French 1151 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Maputo, 10 June (AFP)--Zaire and Mozambique have condemned the repression, arbitrary detentions, massacres and assassinations perpetrated by the minority regime in Pretoria against the majority of the people of South Africa. In a communique published today, a day after President Mobutu Sese Seko's departure following an official visit to Maputo, the two countries also reaffirmed their total support for the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) in its struggle against the South African administration in Namibia and called for the implementation of the UN plan for this territory.

The communique adds that Presidents Mobutu and Samora Machel noted with satisfaction the significant progress of the national liberation struggle against colonialism and hailed Mr Robert Mugabe's victory in Zimbabwe. As far as bilateral relations are concerned, the communique only expressed the need to speed up the signing of cooperation agreements in the fields of transportation, communications and trade between Zaire and Mozambique. In fact, no agreement was signed during this visit whose main purpose was to study the possibility for Zaire to use Mozambique ports for part of its external trade.

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER EVALUATES PROPOSED COUNCIL FOR BLACKS

LD060834 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The South African Minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk, says government would like to introduce legislation on the formation of the proposed council for Blacks together with the current legislation on the constitution, but thorough negotiations first have to be held with the black leaders. He was speaking during a debate on the second reading of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Fifth Amendment Bill in the asxembly. Mr de Klerk said the talks with the black leaders had reached an advanced stage, and their opposition to a council for blacks was not as strong as some members of the opposition sometimes alleged. He said the various black leaders often held their own discussions among themselves and further help in this could be given through the council for blacks.

ZAMBIA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE MARKS BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

PY091941 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Jun 80 p 5

[By Carlos Conde]

[Excerpts] Lusaka--Brazil and Zambia have made an appeal to the international community to hold an urgent meeting to seek solutions to the worldwide energy crisis. [paragraph continues]

The two countries agree that the energy crisis imposes "an additional burden" which is becoming intolerable for the economy of several developing countries which are not OPEC members. This appeal marked the last official act of Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro in Lusaka before embarking for Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, in the afternoon.

Guerreiro will stay in Maputo until tomorrow morning, and Sunday he will go to (Harare) in Zimbabwe. On Monday he will go to Luanda, Angola, the final stop of his African visit, where he will stay for 3 days.

That appeal is one of the main points in the joint communique signed yesterday by Foreign Ministers Saraiva Guerreiro and Wilson Chakulya in Lusaka. The reference to the energy question is stronger than that made in the joint communique signed in Dar es Salaam between Brazil and Tanzania last Tuesday. In the latter document, there was no mention of the OPEC countries. Another difference worth noting is that while a communique to the press was signed in Tanzania, a joint communique was signed in Zambia, which diplomatically is a more important document.

The Brazilian-Zambian document calls upon industrialized countries to adopt economic and trade policies more in line with the needs and aspirations of developing countries: "The liberalization of trade policies is a fundamental factor for the establishment of a more just and equitable international economic order." The document points out "serious disparities and inequalities between developed and developing countries" and the urgent need for "general and complete" arms reduction in the world under an effective international control placing priority on "nuclear disarmament."

The document then analyzes the situation in Africa, denouncing all forms of racial discrimination, expressing satisfaction for the independence of Zimbabwe and promising to support "the oppressed people of southern Africa, namely Namibia. Brazil also manifested its solidarity with "the sufferings imposed on Zambia" during the period preceding the independence of Zimbabwe.

Brazil and Zambia also signed a treaty of friendship, cooperation and trade to give more vitality to the relations between the two countries. This treaty creates a joint coordination commission, recommends studies for the negotiation of a basic treaty of technical and scientific cooperation and provides for the possibility that Brazil may extend lines of credit to Zambia. There is also the prospect, stated in the treaty, for joint action to implement research and development programs, in addition to the promotion of seminars and lectures.

KAUNDA HOLDS TALKS WITH MOBUTO, SFRY DELEGATION

LD101238 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jun 80 CA

[Text] President Kaunda and Zairian President Mobuto Sese Seko today had 2 hours of discussions on bilateral issues, and the talks are expected to continue in Zaire next week when President Kaunda visits that country. The talks, held at Jacaranda house this afternoon, are described as very affable. Earlier President Kaunda told his counterpart that his stopover visit to Zambia is important in that it has created an opportunity to discuss important issues that affect Zaire and Zambia is happy to learn of their successful visit to Mozambique.

Meanwhile in Kitwe President Kaunda said the friendship between Yugoslavia and Zambia must have gone beyond the leadership and involved the people of both countries. The president was talking to a visiting Yugoslav delegation when they paid a courtesy call on him at the president's request. President Kaunda told the delegation which is led by Yugoslavia's speaker of the legislative assembly, Mr Dragoslav Markovic, that Zambia is proud of the Yugoslavs for demonstrating unity following the death of President Josip Broz Tito.

PAPER SAYS CARTER 'ATTEMPTING TO PUNISH ZAMBIA'

LD091646 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0525 GMT 9 Jun 80 CA

[TIMES OF ZAMBIA editorial]

[Text] It is to be hoped that in the final analysis the American Congress will not endorse current moves to cut economic aid to Zambia just because Zambia has bought needs from the Soviet Union. Should that happen it will emphasize again that American policy towards Africa is at the best ambivalent and at the worst downright reactionary. She has no right at all to be piqued by Zambia's assistance by the Soviet Army. Since independence Zambia has pursued a very consistent nonaligned foreign policy. She will criticize or praise where she sees fit. She will get aid from any quarter but will not forego her principles. President Carter may have to woo and woo Congress, but he will not keep alive in the quicksands of cold war politics by attempting to punish Zambia for failing to pander to America's wishes.

The reason behind Zambia's decision to buy Soviet arms has been made clear to the American administration ever since 1966. But [words indistinct] the American administration has always been influenced by the anti-communist, anti-Soviet and anti-African lobby on Capitol Hill in Washington. That lobby strongly believes that American interests are better served, not by maintaining morality in international relations, but by adopting a fascist stand on all issues. That is why free Africa has had to accuse the capitalist societies of the West, led by the United States, of supporting apartheid in South Africa by underpinning its economy with huge investments. No wonder then that South Africa is armed by the West.

When Zambia asked for more weapons from the West she was denied them in the most [word indistinct] manner. That has been the case since 1966 in spite of visits to the West by President Kaunda specifically to seek arms. [Words indistinct] the fact that South Africa can threaten Zambia and other independent states in Africa is a tribute to those states in the West. So if Western powers, especially America, cannot be expected, and openly refuse, to arm Zambia it is only natural for Zambia, as a non-aligned nation, to turn for help to any other sympathetic nation like the Soviet Union. Zambia cannot and should not be blamed by the United States over her principles which are right and just. If America wants to cut her aid to Zambia, then she should not have out 6,500,000 kwacha in aid but all our aid. We will be better without it in the end.

ZIMBABWE

FORMER RHODESIAN MINISTER SEES IMPORTANT ROLE FOR MUGABE

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[Text] The former Rhodesian minister of lands, Mr Rowan Cronje, says the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Mugabe, will play a role of growing importance in the affairs of southern Africa and Africa as a whole.

Addressing a news conference on arrival in Windhoek on a 1-week visit to South-West Africa, Mr Cronje told newsmen that Mr Mugabe had played a role in defusing the situation on South-West Africa during the summit meeting in Lusaka of six African states.

Mr Cronje said it was possible that Mr Mugabe could play a mediating role in helping to solve this dispute.